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SECRETARY WHITNEY, after mature consideration, has decided not to comply with Rear Admiral ENGLISH's request for the appointment of a board of naval officers to investigate his administration of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and also the causes which led to his being relieved from command of the European Squadron and sent to the South Atlantic Station. He so informed Admiral ENGLISH on Tuesday last, giving as his reason the fact that there are no official records of the matters complained of, and that an investigation under the circumstances would be unjust and unfair to his predecessor.

From a comparison made by the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, it appears that the average age of generals commanding Army corps is, in the German Army, 64 years; in the French Army, 61 years; of generals commanding divisions, 57 and 60 years, respectively; of commanders of brigades, 54½ and 57½ years; of commanders of regiments, 51 and 54 years, respectively. In our Service, at this present juncture, the average age of the eight general officers commanding divisions and departments is about 56 years. Adding Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, commanding the Army, the average would remain about the same.

The retirement of Post Chaplain MOSES N. ADAMS, Feb. 14, creates another vacancy on the list of Chaplains, making the total number at present three, two being Post Chaplains, and one a Regimental Chaplain, belonging to the 24th Infantry. There are a large number of colored candidates for this position, several of them occupying pulpits in Washington. Chaplain PLUMMER, of the 9th Cavalry, is the only colored chaplain at present in the Army. It is understood that a Rev. Mr. SWEET, who is endorsed by the officers at Fort Yates, Dakota, has been promised one of the other two vacancies. This gentleman has been performing missionary work, gratuitously, in the vicinity of Fort Yates for several years.

It was thought the sub-committees in charge of the Army and Military Academy Appropriation bills would make sufficient progress on those measures to have them ready for consideration by the full committee the latter part of the week, but owing to the close attention given by most of the members to the debate on the FITZ JOHN PORTER bill it is doubtful if they will be brought up before the first of next week. Chairman BRAGG hopes to have the Army bill reported to the House by the latter part of next week. There was no meeting of the RANDALL Committee on Ordnance this week. Mr. HISCOCK has returned, but Mr. RANDALL is now absent. He is expected on Saturday, when a meeting may be held. Another meeting of the Committee on the Scientific Bureaus is called for Saturday next, when it is expected that a report can be agreed upon.

NAVY-YARD work seems to be much the same with our cousins across the water as with us, if we may judge from what our London contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, says on the subject:

One day this week the Woodcock was swarming with workmen of all kinds like bees outside a hive. The curious thing to be noticed was that, among every group of four or five hands, one on an average seemed to be knocking in a nail or using a screw driver, whilst the rest looked on listlessly or were having a "stand by."

From the same paper we extract the following,

which may prove a crumb of comfort to those who are lamenting the fact that the *Dolphin* is not all their fancy painted her:

Whatever use is made of the *Alacrity* and *Surprise*, they are failures, and very costly ones, and prove that the Construction Department at Whitehall has not yet been found equal to designing a yacht.

If this can be said of the English official designers, certainly it ought not to be a matter of surprise, if our first attempt at modern steel vessels should not be up to the very highest theoretical standard. The *Gazette* further says: "There must be something radically wrong in the machinery supplied to some of our ships of war when two corvettes, the *Calliope* and *Calypso*, of precisely the same tonnage and horse-power, show a difference of speed of two knots per hour, the *Calliope* having attained 15, the *Calypso* 13 knots.

THERE are a large number of bills before Congress providing for the restoration and retirement of various ex-officers of the Army and Navy or to increase the rank of officers already on the retired lists. Few, if any, of them are likely to receive favorable consideration, but they are accomplishing a result not intended in inviting Congress to a critical consideration of the operation of our retirement laws. Congressmen have frequently complained of the large amounts required annually to support this class of pensioners, but of late years have taken no steps to curtail them. These frequent demands for additions to the lists have, however, opened their eyes anew to these large expenditures and there is an evident purpose to do some weeding out this Congress. Representative THOMAS took the first step in that direction on Monday by introducing the following resolution of inquiry, and we understand that the Secretary of War will be requested to furnish similar information regarding Army officers:

Whereas the annual appropriation for the payment of the retired list of the United States Navy for the fiscal year 1885 amounted to the sum of \$797,880, and for the fiscal year 1886 amounted to \$797,880, and whereas it is alleged that quite a number of the officers now on the retired list of the Navy were placed there on account of their own immoral conduct and vicious habits, and for reasons other than having arrived at the age of 62 years, or on account of wounds, injuries, or disabilities received or incurred in the line of their legitimate official duties: Therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested, and is hereby directed, to transmit to the House of Representatives a full and complete list of officers now on the retired list of the Navy, with their respective rank or relative rank, annual pay and allowances, and the specific reasons or grounds upon which they were placed upon the retired list.

THE President, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, has recalled the nominations made to the Senate in consequence of Colonel HATCH's retirement. This is done for the purpose of testing for the second time the question of an officer's eligibility for promotion after having been found incapacitated for active service by a retiring board. Major LEWIS MERRILL's nomination is the particular case in question. For several weeks this nomination was held up at the White House, after it had been made out, in consequence of complaints that the Department was not acting fairly in delaying his retirement solely for the purpose of giving him increased rank and pay. The nomination was forwarded, however, but the President, it seems, has seen fit to recall it. It is said at the War Department that the nomination went in by mistake; that it was not the President's intention to nominate Major MERRILL, he being of opinion that he could not legally or conscientiously certify that an officer is competent to fill a higher office, when he has before him the report of a retiring board showing that that officer was disqualified for service in a lower grade. It is now proposed to nominate

Major JOHN K. MIZNER, 4th Cavalry, for the promotion. This will, no doubt, raise quite a stir, and the action of the Senate on the latter's nomination will be awaited with much interest. The question involved, it will be remembered, was settled by the Senate two years ago in the case of Lieutenant (now Captain) LYNDE. At that time President ARTHUR, acting upon the recommendation of Secretary LINCOLN, held to the opinion now expressed by President CLEVELAND, and nominated Lieutenant ARMSTRONG over the head of LYNDE. This nomination the Senate refused to confirm, and LYNDE was nominated and promptly confirmed. This action was mainly due to the stand taken by Senator LOGAN, who maintained that an officer was eligible to promotion until retired. As he is still Chairman of the Military Committee it is to be supposed that he will adhere to his former opinion, and thus more than likely Major MERRILL will secure his promotion after all.

THE bill introduced in the House last week providing for the establishment of a retired list for the officers of the Revenue Marine Service is a step in the right direction; but it is only a step, and one somewhat halting and feeble at that. In any attempt to better the condition of this service a comprehensive view of the subject should be taken, and there should be no piecemeal legislation. That the Revenue Marine lacks many things essential to a well-organized service which "is nothing if not military," is readily seen, even by a superficial observer. The extract from the *San Francisco Chronicle* which was published in our news columns last week shows, for instance, how the matter of proper clothing for the men has been allowed to drift along all these years, until now it is no less than a disgrace to the administrative portion of this service.

We have heretofore pointed out (in our issue of September 6, 1882), the true way in which we believe the interests, not only of the Revenue Marine itself, but of the whole public service, may best be promoted; and this is by its incorporation with the Navy in such a way as to secure to the officers of the Revenue Service the positions they now hold with the additional advantages which would accrue to them from the transfer. This could be done either by making the Revenue Marine a permanent separate corps in the Navy (in which case vacancies in the lowest grades in its line and engineer corps could be filled from the superfluous graduates of Annapolis), or else by making the transfer with a view to the final complete incorporation of the two Services and an increase in the total number of officers allowed by law in the Navy. Service in the revenue branch of the Navy would, doubtless, soon become as popular as that in the Coast Survey now is; besides being of incalculable value to the commonwealth in case of hostilities, for the familiarity with every nook and coast which is gained in the routine work of the revenue officer would be of most unquestioned benefit in case of war. If the proposed transfer were made, the benefits of the pay, retiring, and pension laws of the Navy would be at once conferred upon the officers and men of the Revenue Service without any additional legislation, and there would very soon be no opportunity for such statements as were made in the newspaper extract alluded to above. We shall live in the hope that some day there will be a thorough investigation into this subject, the result of which will, we are sure, be something in the line which we have here indicated.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN C. A. COOLIDGE, 7th U. S. Infantry, has been visiting friends in St. Paul.

CAPTAIN C. A. BOOTH, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe this week from a visit to Cincinnati.

SURGEON J. C. BALLY, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting relatives at West Chester, Pa.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 3d Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., on Wednesday, from a short leave.

CIVIL ENGINEER P. C. ASSERSON, U. S. N., has returned to New York from his visit to relatives in Norway.

MAJOR C. C. MCCONNELL, U. S. Army, retired, of Pittsburgh, is visiting in the West and was recently at St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT W. F. HANCOCK, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., this week, from a two months' leave.

LIEUTENANT J. K. THOMPSON, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Porter, New York, early in the week from a short leave.

GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A., is visiting in New York with address at Room P, 1, Broadway, Washington Building, New York City.

COLONEL C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Art., has recently purchased a handsome property on Perry street, near Bellevue avenue, Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN C. A. WOODRUFF, 2d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a few weeks visit to Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, and his sister, Mrs. C. A. Booth, have been visiting General and Mrs. Hastings at Hamilton, Bermuda.

LIEUTENANT BRITTON DAVIS, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has mining interests at and near El Paso, Tex., and is now there on leave, will leave the Service by resignation June 1 next.

POST CHAPLAIN MOSES N. ADAMS, U. S. A., reached the age of 64 on Sunday last Feb. 14, and was duly placed on the retired list. He was appointed to the position Feb. 14, 1876.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., who came on last week to attend the funeral of Major-General Hancock, spent a portion of this week in New York City, and goes to Washington for a short visit before he returns to Sackett's Harbor.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, was married at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 10, 1886, to Miss Josephine E. Hall, daughter of T. P. Hall, Esq. The married couple will finish their wedding tour early in March and then go to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE and Lieuts. S. A. Day and E. B. Babbitt, 5th U. S. Artillery, took post at Camp Grant, Riverside, early in the week, relieving Capt. G. V. Weir and Lieuts. W. W. Galbraith and J. W. Ruckman, who have rejoined at Fort Hamilton.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. WHARTON, 19th U. S. Infantry, is still unable to resume active service and will continue his residence in New York City and vicinity. The death of his former chief, for so many years, Major-General Hancock, has affected him very deeply.

THE statement recently made that Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is an applicant for the vacancy in the Corps of Judge Advocates, U. S. Army, is without foundation. Capt. Bourke is at present on special duty with Gen. Crook at Bowie Station, A. T.

COLONEL W. H. LUDLOW, U. S. A., who has so ably filled for three years past the position of Chief of the Water Department of Philadelphia, has been succeeded by Mr. John L. Ogden. Col. Ludlow will therefore shortly return to duty with the Corps of Engineers.

"LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, 3d Cavalry, has," says the *Presidio County News*, "gone from Fort Davis, with his family, to Florida, and will probably be absent six months. He will be missed at the post, as he is a very genial gentleman and has many friends in town, as well as in the garrison, who will wish him bon voyage."

LIEUTENANT R. K. EVANS, 12th U. S. Infantry, remains in command of Fort Ontario, N. Y., until a successor is appointed to the late Capt. May H. Stacey. 1st Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury is the first for promotion to captain, but he has been on sick leave for a long time, on account of wounds received during the war. 2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark will be promoted 1st lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT C. L. BEST, 1st U. S. Artillery, and bride, says a San Francisco paper, have returned from their honeymoon trip South, and at the Presidio the subject is under discussion of the officers of the post giving a "hop," as a welcome home to Lieut. Best and Mrs. Best at the expiration of his leave. While nothing certain has been decided on yet, it is quite probable that it will take place.

A NEWSPAPER reporter who called upon the late Major-Gen. Hancock some time ago says: "He talked freely, with fervor and clearness. He had no eulogies of himself, no recitations of his own deeds, but for other leaders he spoke in lavish enthusiasm. Grant, he said, was 'too big hearted' for pigmy critics to appreciate; Sherman was 'dogged,' and 'unshakable and true'; Robert E. Lee 'fought like an honest gentleman,' and Phil Sheridan was 'a whirlwind with spurs.'"

THE *Mineral Argus* of Feb. 4 contains the following Fort Maginnis items:

Lieut. Macdonald has returned from Custer. Capt. Garvey has applied to go on the retired list. Five Maginnis troop horses were lost in the fire at the Custer-cavalry stable. Capt. Wagner has been ill and confined to his bed during the past few days. The club room, under new organization, has become a favorite place of resort for its members. There has been no more frost bites along the line. Of Lieut. Cushman's ears there is no hint further to tell. "In other respects he is doing quite well." The Fort Maginnis troupe will give a grand entertainment at the Roller Rink, on Saturday evening.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., has rejoined at Ft. Snelling, Minn., from temporary duty at Chicago.

LIEUTENANT W. T. MAY, 15th U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Buford, Dakota, from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN H. C. EGBERT, 12th U. S. Infantry, returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week from a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., has, it is said, lately purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Orange County, Florida.

ENSIGN H. M. WITZEL, U. S. N., relinquished duty this week at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and goes to join the *Vandalia*.

THE remains of the late Captain Emmet Crawford, 3d U. S. Cavalry, are to be brought to Philadelphia for burial with Masonic honors.

CAPTAIN ALFRED BYNG, A. D. C. to the Governor-General of Canada, visited New York this week, registering, as in loyalty bound, at the Victoria Hotel.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, is visiting relatives in Brooklyn. He was present at the funeral of Major-General Hancock on Saturday last.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR W. H. VARNER, U. S. N., reported at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., last Saturday, for duty in connection with testing metallic paints.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, 3d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Reade, on their way to Fort Shaw, Montana, were the guests last week of Colonel Jacob F. Kent, U. S. A., at Fort Omaha.

THE Wells, Fargo and Co.'s express have established a money-order office at Fort Leavenworth, and appointed Post Trader A. H. Budlong, late of the Army, as their agent.

THE "Foulk imbroglio" at Pittsburgh, Pa., was disposed of Feb. 12, by the election of Mr. R. R. Remington, as the advertising agent in that city for the Press Association of Western Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Art., Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Nebraska State University, has been mustered in as Comdr. of the Appomattox Post 214, G. A. R., of Lincoln, Neb.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 23d Infantry, who came in from the West last week, is stopping for the present in New York City. His intimate acquaintance for so many years with the personal affairs and papers of the late Major-Gen. Hancock, makes his presence at this crisis of great service to Mrs. Hancock.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. A. B. SMITH, the present popular engineer in charge of stores here, has, says the *Norfolk Landmark*, been detached and ordered to the *Pinta*, on the coast of Alaska. His many friends regret to part with him, and wish him good luck and prosperity in his far-away field of usefulness.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., is reported in a Chicago despatch as saying: "I do not expect to be assigned to Governor's Island, for this is a more important place than that. Of course I shall obey orders, but, as I say, I do not expect to be sent there. Consulting my own preferences alone I would rather stay here."

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLY, 3d U. S. Art., writes for the "United Service Magazine," for February, an interesting article on "The Military Power of Colombia." The author evinces a thorough knowledge of his subject, and it may be said, has, himself, done his share while on service in the country in question, towards bringing its military arm into a state of greater efficiency.

CAPTAIN EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who was killed by the Mexicans, was, says the *Kansas Times*, the sole support of a widowed mother and sister. Each month he would send a check home to his mother and sister for their support. Who will support that mother and sister now, since a noble son and brother has fallen at the hands of treachery? Mexico should be called upon to pay the mother and sister for that life which they treasured so dear.

The *Kansas City Times* correspondent from Fort Leavenworth tells of a letter received there from an officer which says:

The remarks made in a letter by Captain Spaulding, in which reference is made to his transfer where he says: "The color-line is obliterated in the Army, and an objection based on that ground would not, and should not, be considered," has the ring of the man and soldier. Major Benteen will no doubt appreciate this sentiment.

Of this the *Washington Critic* says: "While the sentiment as to Major Spaulding's idea is very correct, the implied slur on Colonel Benteen is unjust, as every one who has the honor of knowing Benteen knows that his desire to transfer to the 7th was actuated by his love for the regiment. The idea of the 'color-line' having anything to do with it is absurd; Colonel Benteen's last volunteer command was a colored regiment of infantry."

HON. MAHLON CHANCE, brother of the late Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf., has, says the *Kansas Times*, been at Fort Abraham Lincoln, attending to the estate of the deceased. A letter says he finds the captain's affairs snugly left and his papers all arranged and kept with military exactness. The property which was not disposed of by will will be about \$75,000, the bulk of it lands and city property, though there is an item of \$10,000 in Dakota County bonds, for which Mr. Chance was offered ninety five cents on the dollar, but did not sell. There is quite a large piece in Bismarck real estate and a \$10,000 house in Ohio, the Chance home, that the lieutenant built and made a present to a sister. The most of the sum drawn in the lottery, \$30,000, had been let out in loans on mortgages, some of which require foreclosure, acquiring, doubtless, some more land; but the bulk of the property was acquired without that streak of fortune, showing that he was saving and provident. The lieutenant seems to have kept up his penchant for lottery chances, for Mr. Chance found in his accumulated papers notice of \$250 more drawn since his death, which had not yet been paid, but which he took steps for collection.

COLONEL H. M. LAZELLE and Capt. S. M. Mills, U. S. A., are expected home from British India in April.

PAYMASTER C. A. MCDANIEL, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

CAPTAIN J. G. BUTLER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Butler of Rock Island, are recent visitors to St. Paul.

LIEUTENANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, and bride were expected in Atlanta this week on their wedding tour.

GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., and Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C., left New York en route for Fort Snelling early in the week.

LIEUTENANTS J. L. BARBOUR and S. R. H. TOMPKINS, 7th Infantry, are recent additions to the garrison circle of Fort Washaki, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT E. J. SPENCER, Corps of Engineers, who lately arrived at Whipple Barracks, from the East, has joined Gen. Crook at Fort Bowie.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. R. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, is coming East to spend a couple of months' leave with friends in Buffalo and other places.

LIEUTENANTS GRIFFO, LEMLY, and DAPRAY, late aides-de-camp to General Hancock, will remain at Governor's Island for some weeks to come, closing up their official business.

CAPTAIN F. E. DECOURCY, 13th U. S. Inf., who is on a year's leave, occasionally makes the Sturtevant House, New York City, his headquarters. He expects to leave for Europe in April.

THE reception tendered to the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott, postponed on account of the death of General Hancock, took place on Tuesday evening, and was a brilliant and successful occasion.

MR. SAMUEL H. WILSON, of New York, was married at Warren, R. I., Feb. 10, to Miss Mary Turner Abbot. The bride is a daughter of the late Comdr. Trevett Abbot, U. S. Navy, and a granddaughter of the late Gov. Thomas G. Turner, of Rhode Island.

A FOREIGN correspondent writes: "Bazaine's last efforts at intellectual work were a book on his Mexican campaign and a lame defence of his conduct at Metz, upon which he worked for years. No one would recognize in the strange wreck the once-upon-a-time brilliant soldier of the second empire. The present income of Mme. Bazaine is estimated at \$7,000 a year. Her eldest son is a volunteer in a crack 'Cacadores' battalion in Madrid garrison, and she herself has still maintained much of her dashing Mexican style and good looks. Bazaine is now seventy-four years of age."

"MANY of the members of St. Louis society 30 odd years ago will," says the *St. Louis Republican*, "remember the brilliant wedding of the dashing young Lieutenant, Winfield Scott Hancock, and Miss Almira Russell. The clergyman who married them is still a prominent figure in the city. Miss Russell was a recognized belle and the young Lieutenant, then stationed at Jefferson Barracks, was the pride of his regiment. The wedding took place at the Russell mansion, which stood on the east side of Fourth street, near Elm. The old residence was torn down about 15 years ago. The marriage was one of the leading society events of the season of 1849-50, and the beauty and aristocracy of the city were in attendance."

A PITTSBURGH despatch says: "Mrs. Cornelia B. Foulk some time ago filed an application for an allowance for support from her husband, Col. W. L. Foulk, U. S. A., pending the decision of the court on her application for divorce. On February 12 her testimony was filed in court. She says that she left her husband because he had threatened her life. When he would read of a murder he would say: 'That is the way I ought to do.' He had a habit of striking his wife on the head and neck with his fists and calling her vile names and spitting in her face; and the day she took the last meal in his house, while at dinner, he took the carving knife and said: 'How I would like to stick that through your heart.'"

GENERAL JOHN G. PARKE, U. S. A., who stands next to Gen. John Newton in the Corps of Engineers, and who is stationed in Washington, has, says a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, "been for some time an object of attack by a local paper that is determined to have him sent away from Washington and that excited some ridicule from Army people by insisting that he should be compelled to join his regiment. As he has no regiment that desire could not be gratified. As he has been a most excellent officer under Gen. Newton, and the Secretary of War finds his services useful here, he is not likely to be disturbed merely to gratify persons whose private schemes he may unfortunately have frustrated. Gen. Parke entered the Service from the Military Academy in 1849, was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Knoxville, Tenn., Fort Stedman, and Richmond, Va., and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and has for many years been on duty at the War Department. When his services are required somewhere else the Secretary of War will send him away, but he is in no immediate danger of removal."

THE *Omaha Excelsior* of Feb. 13 says:

Col. R. H. Hall has returned from a three weeks' tour of inspection of Western posts. Lieuts. Hollis and McQuiston gave a hop last evening at Fort Omaha, which was attended by many Omaha people. Maj. Neide went East Monday on a two months' leave. Among other places he will visit Philadelphia. Chaplain Lewis, U. S. A., Fort Niobrara, has held religious services in Valentine for more than three months without compensation. Gen. Morrow went to Fort Bridger Monday to sit on the general court-martial in place of Gen. McCook relieved. Capt. Miles is in command at Fort Sibley. Mrs. Col. Poland, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her daughter, the wife of Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, A. D. C. to Gen. Howard. Mrs. Philip Reade is visiting her sister Mrs. Col. Kent, the wife of the commanding officer, Fort Omaha. The President has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cavalry. This is an act of justice due to a deserving officer of long service. Mrs. Gen. Dandy gave a "yellow" luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Worthington. Everything passed off with all the elegance that characterizes Mrs. Dandy's entertainments.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago.

GENERAL F. F. FLINT, U. S. A., is stopping at the Everett Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

LIEUTENANT G. F. CHASE, 3d Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

MRS. SHERIDAN, wife of Lieutenant General Sheridan, who was quite ill last week, is improving.

CHAPLAIN W. F. MORRISON, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Tuesday of this week.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR GEO. R. BOUSH, U. S. N., has returned to New York from temporary duty at Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN MORRIS, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, Newport, and wife, are at the "San Marco" Hotel, St. Augustine.

LIEUTENANT E. K. WEBSTER, 2d U. S. Infantry, was in Philadelphia this week with quarters at the Lafayette Hotel.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. N. OGDEN, U. S. N., has been called from Newport to New Orleans by the serious illness of her father.

MAJOR J. K. MIZNER, 4th U. S. Cav., was in Washington this week, attending the reunion of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, his command during the war.

MRS. J. M. ROSS, who was a guest at the Ebbitt last week with Captain and Mrs. Jocelyn, is now visiting Mrs. O. D. Greene, 1920 Sunderland place.

LIEUTENANT O. J. BROWN, U. S. A., Instructor at West Point, is spending a portion of his three months' leave with friends at the U. S. Barracks, St. Augustine.

MRS. E. TERRY, of Annapolis, widow of Captain Edward Terry, U. S. N., and Captain Washburn, U. S. M. C., were registered at the Carleton, Jacksonville, last week.

P. A. ENGINEER HARRIE WEBSTER, U. S. N., has moved into his new home, 1523 31st street, Georgetown, D. C., where he's kept busy showing callers the many novel and beautiful features of architecture about his residence.

COLONEL C. A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., concerning whose resumption of active duty there was a short time ago some doubt, has reported to General Gibson at Vancouver Barracks and taken charge of quartermaster affairs in the Department of the Columbia.

It is now stated that Gen. Sherman has no idea of giving up his St. Louis residence. His removal to New York will be temporary only, Mrs. Sherman desiring to be nearer her son, who is to enter the Scientific School at New Haven, and also to her two daughters, who live the one in Pittsburg and the other in Philadelphia.

A DESPATCH from Galveston reports that "Captain Hamilton Jefferson Gedney," who had been master of Government Lightship 28 at Galveston, Tex., for the past eighteen years, died suddenly in that city, Feb. 18. We observe that the daily papers state that he was a brother of Rear-Admiral Gedney, of the U. S. Navy, and uncle of the well known Lieutenant Gedney. There has never been an officer of the name in the Army, and of the two Gedneys in the Naval Service, one, Jonathan, was a carpenter whose last service was in 1815, and the other, Thomas R., a commander, who died Nov. 30, 1857.

ADJUTANT E. B. ROBERTSON, 9th Infantry, writes from Fort D. A. Russell to the *Cheyenne Leader* contradicting a statement in that paper, "that hereafter it will be absolutely impossible to procure the services of the band in the city, no matter what the occasion may be." "This statement," says Lieut. Robertson, "was not made by authority of the post commander, who alone controls the matter. The entertainment in the Opera-house was a private venture on the part of the men performing, the authorities of the post having no further interest in the matter than a desire to have the men succeed."

"The recent meeting of the Loyal Legion," says the *Cincinnati Gazette*, "brought to town a number of charming Army people, among whom were Surg. and Mrs. Greenleaf, U. S. A., of Columbus Barracks, and their lovely young daughter, Miss Edith. Col. Woodruff, late of the Newport Barracks, where he was an immense favorite, came in from Ft. Leavenworth to be present, and is now on a flying trip to Georgia to assist at some Masonic ceremonies. Mrs. Colonel Rice (*nee* Huntington) returned yesterday to Fort Keogh, Montana, where her husband is stationed. Colonel and Mrs. Rice promise themselves the pleasure of returning in April, when Devereux's 19th Massachusetts, the crack corps in which Colonel Rice won his eagles, will celebrate its 25th anniversary in Boston."

LIEUTENANT LAURENCE D. TYSON, 9th United States Infantry, was married February 10, at Knoxville, Tenn., to Miss Bettie McGhee, daughter of Colonel C. M. McGhee. A Knoxville paper, describing the ceremony, says: "It occurred at the palatial residence of our honored townsman, Col. McGhee. The bride is a young lady of true womanly worth, of many and rare accomplishments, and acknowledged as a reigning belle in Knoxville society. The groom is a young gentleman of excellent character, manly bearing, and universal popularity. When the wedding party was formed and came down the band played the beautiful wedding march from Lohengrin. The party was headed by Bishop Quintard, Dr. Morrell, and the officiating minister, Rev. Dr. Thos. W. Humes, uncle to the bride. Following came the attendants. Mrs. McGhee, mother of the bride, came with Lieut. Tyson, the groom, and then the bride and her father. After the ceremony, and the usual congratulations, the guests went out to the dining room and partook of an English wedding breakfast, elaborately prepared and elegantly served. There were a great many presents, costly and handsome. There were present only a few relatives and special friends, and it was a full English wedding throughout. The newly married couple took the 5 o'clock train, by the Jelico route, for Chicago and St. Paul, their final destination being Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where Lieut. Tyson's company is stationed."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. G. TILFORD, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Meade, is East on a few weeks' leave.

COMMODORE W. T. TRUXTON, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, was in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN J. G. McADAMS, 2d Cavalry, has left San Francisco to join his troop in the field in Arizona.

A DIVORCE was granted to the wife of Lieutenant W. P. Ray, U. S. Navy, on Dec. 18, 1883, in San Francisco, Cal.

LIEUTENANT J. C. CANTWELL, U. S. Revenue Marine, was married at San Francisco, Feb. 11, to Miss Florence Godley.

CAPTAIN H. W. WESSELLS, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., who has been spending a leave at Tallahassee, Fla., has returned to Fort Sill, I. T.

MRS. DR. BRECHMIN and daughter, have been visiting relatives in Philadelphia, and leave next week for Fort Laramie.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Omaha, visited New York this week, registering at the Hotel Shelburn.

SURGEON J. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., who has been seriously ill at Fort Walla Walla, will go to San Diego, Cal., for recuperation.

COLONEL TERRELL, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Platte, has gone to San Antonio with his wife on a short visit to family relatives.

The citizens of Norristown, Pa., have organized for the purpose of erecting there a bronze equestrian statue in honor of the late Major-General Hancock.

COLONEL A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Capt. S. R. Stafford, 15th U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, attended the funeral of Maj.-Gen. Hancock, in New York, on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT M. P. MAUS, 1st U. S. Inf., at last accounts was in camp on San Bernardino River, Sonora, Mexico, with his battalion of scouts and likely will remain there until matters with the hostile Indian have been disposed of.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor and C. S. Fowler, 19th U. S. Inf., go from Fort Ringgold to Fort Clark, Texas, and Lieut. C. A. Vernon, 19th Inf., from Fort Clark to Fort Ringgold.

CAPTAINS H. G. BROWN and J. H. Hurst, 12th U. S. Inf., returned to Fort Ontario, N. Y., early in the week from Oswego, where they attended the funeral of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A.

LIEUTENANT R. G. HILL, 20th U. S. Inf., was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week. He is to be married early in March to Miss Jessie Potter, youngest daughter of Col. J. H. Potter, 24th U. S. Inf.

REAR ADMIRAL EARL ENGLISH, U. S. N., and Mrs. English have issued cards to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Frank Conner, to S. Russell Smith, of Culpeper, Va., at St. John's Church, Washington, March 3.

LIEUTENANT A. W. GREELY, U. S. A., delivered an address on the "Lady Franklin Bay Expedition," at Baltimore, on the evening of Feb. 15, before the Maryland Historical Society. There was a large audience present.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES K. PEARSON, Commander of the British forces in the West Indies and Capt. H. R. Knight, his aide, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday, leaving on Thursday by steamer for Nassau, N. P.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th Inf., Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Mrs. Raymond and daughter, and Lieutenant P. F. Avery, 3d Infantry, and Mrs. Avery, were in Washington this week.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, was an honored guest at the annual dinner of the Xavier Union in New York on the evening of Feb. 18. He was called upon to respond to the toast "The Army and Navy," and in the course of his remarks spoke feelingly of the death of General Hancock.

THE Brackett News of Feb. 13 has the following Fort Clark items: Born—To Major and Mrs. L. T. Morris, Monday, Feb. 8, a son. Mother and child are doing nicely. Chaplain Merrill has a very fine collection of healthy plants in his green house. The reverend gentleman built the green house—in fact did all the work which has been done on it, and it is very creditable to him.

LOYALL FARRAGUT, son of the late Admiral Farragut, has written to Captain James D. Johnston, of Savannah, offering to return to him the sword he surrendered to his father on the 5th of August, 1864, when the Confederate ship *Tennessee* was captured in Mobile Bay. The offer has been thankfully accepted by Captain Johnston. The weapon was made by a citizen of Mobile, who inscribed the Captain's name upon the blade.

CAPTAIN and Mrs. Ebstein, 21st Infantry, stationed at Fort Sidney, are in the East, on account of a family death. Miss Ebstein had been visiting her brother at his post this winter and was a general favorite on account of her attractive ways. While out horseback riding with some of the officers and ladies of the post last week, the Captain's sister was taken suddenly ill, with heart disease two miles from the fort. An ambulance was brought out and conveyed her into the post, after which she lived but a few hours. She was but 21 years of age.

A TUSCALOOSA, Ala., correspondent writes: "The distinguished officers composing the Board of Army Engineers in session here this week—Colonel W. E. Merrill, Majors W. R. King, and A. N. Damrell and Captain J. C. Post—were the recipients of many courtesies from some of the most prominent of our citizens, who did all in their power to make the stay of the visitors pleasant, and to place at their command such facilities for accomplishing their work as they needed. Major Damrell, from his long residence in Alabama as the engineer in charge of the Mobile harbor improvements, is well known and highly esteemed throughout the State, and he has many warm friends in Tuscaloosa."

(From the London Engineer.)

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER CHICAGO

IN another page we publish a description of the United States twin-screw cruiser *Chicago*, taken from the *Mechanical Engineer*, an American contemporary. On pages 83 and 86 will be found illustrations of her engines and boilers. It will be remembered that the United States Government proposed some years ago to build three ships of war and a despatch boat. The first is the *Delphin*, about the performance of which we have recently had something to say. The others are the *Chicago*, the *Atlanta*, and the *Boston*. Complete illustrations of these ships and their machinery will be found in the *Engineer* for Oct. 26 and Nov. 2, 1883. Concerning the progress made with the *Atlanta* and the *Boston* we are very much in the dark. The *Chicago* is, however, well advanced, and has, we believe, most of her machinery on board. When we published the drawings to which we have just referred we criticised the design of the *Chicago's* machinery. There was already a diversity of opinion in the States concerning the merits of this design; and our criticism was freely used by the hostile party. The final result was that the design has undergone important modifications, as will be seen at a glance by comparing the engravings on pages 83 and 86 with those which will be found on page 220, vol. LVI. The principal objectionable features have, however, been perpetuated, and we are in some doubt as to which design is the worst.

The *Chicago* is to be propelled by twin-screws, and she is to indicate 5,000 horse-power, which it is anticipated will give her a speed of 16 knots. The speed at which the engines are run has not been stated, but it may be approximately calculated. Her propellers will have a mean pitch of 24 ft. 6 in. One knot is 6,086 $\frac{6086}{20.5}$, therefore if there was no slip the propeller must make — = 230 revolutions per knot in round numbers. Allowing some 15 per cent. for slip, the revolutions will be say 265 per knot, or 4,240 per hour, and 70.8 per minute. This is nothing very remarkable. The piston stroke is 57 in., so that the speed will be 670 ft. per minute. There was ample space in the ship for horizontal engines, but her designers have used beam engines; why it is very difficult to explain. The ship is unarmored, and it was therefore desirable to keep her machinery as far below the water line as possible. We do not hesitate to say that the type adopted stands just twice as high in the ship as the alternative arrangement. From the bed-plate to the top of the beam the engine stands not less than 14 ft. 6 in. high. The top of the working beam is actually level with the surface of the sea outside when the ship is on an even keel; so that if her after coal bunkers should be nearly empty there is absolutely nothing but a foot or so of water to protect the most vital part of the engine. As the crank shaft stands about 4 ft. above the level of the floor plates, no difficulty would have been experienced in putting in horizontal engines with low-pressure cylinders 78 in. in diameter, and the entire height of the engine need not have exceeded 10 ft., which would have kept all the vital parts at least 4 ft. 6 in. under water. The engines are modeled very nearly on the line of some small engines made by White & Carter about the year 1820, with two cylinders 66 in. in diameter, and 2 ft. 6 in. stroke. White & Carter's engines were better, in that a beam made of two flanges of wrought iron instead of a cast iron hooped spider were employed. The *s.s. Jura*, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Glasgow, had a pair of overhead beam engines; the cylinder was 70 in. in diameter by 5 ft. 5 in. stroke. These were geared engines, and date back some thirty years.

The American naval authorities are curiously enough going over old ground, and adopting as novel arrangements which have been discarded as imperfect by all English and Scotch marine engineers years ago. The engine room of the *Chicago*, with its four working beams, will present a sight which will strike English eyes as archaic. Concerning the proportions of parts adopted little need be said. These proportions are not made big enough and heavy enough. Yet we doubt that 14½ in. is a sufficient diameter for the crank pins, and if the main centers of the beams do not give trouble when the ship is in a seaway we shall be much surprised. The engines are enormously heavy; indeed, the weight of the machinery is given at 830 tons, or 16,600 cwt. This gives no less than 5.32 cwt. per indicated horse-power, which is much in excess of the best results obtained in the British Navy. Referring all power to the large cylinder, we find that the coefficient of the engine is 110; that is to say, an effective pressure of one pound on the square inch will give 90 indicated horse-power. The stipulated power is 2,500 $\frac{2500}{110}$ each engine, or 5,000 for the two, therefore — = 27.7 lb. is the average effective pressure. To this must be added about 3 lb. to overcome back pressure and an imperfect vacuum, or 30.7 lb. in all. The boilers are, we believe, to carry 10 lb. safety valve load, or 115 lb. absolute. Expanded thirteenfold this, after a little allowance made for gap between the diagrams, would suffice to give the average pressure stated, so that we have no reason to think that the engines are too small for their work; on the contrary, we think that they are too large. If they can be supplied with steam, and can use it efficiently, they ought to indicate over 3,000 horse-power.

The boilers are of worse design than the engines, and will, no doubt, be pulled out after a cruise or two. Criticism sufficed to produce a departure from the original design, but it has not made matters any better. The double-ended boilers are no less than 24 ft. 8 in. long, and 9 ft. in diameter, fired outside the shell, which is of ½ in. plate. The expansion and contraction in the bottoms must be enormous. The grates are of the most unwieldy dimensions, being no less than 8 ft. wide by 7 ft. long. We do not envy the stokers who will have to clean fires. These boilers are carried on brickwork. So much doubt is felt concerning their powers of supplying dry steam—and justly—that a superheater has been added, which cannot be used when the ship is going into action, that is to say, just when dry steam will be most wanted. The superheater seemed to have been specially constructed to do the greatest possible amount of harm when it explodes, as it is sure to do some day. We have said when it explodes, as it is only ½ in. thick. With a pressure of 100 lb. the stress will be nearly 3½ tons per square inch, and even for double rivetted seams it will not be safe to assume that the boilers will have a factor of safety of much more than 3 to 1. When we bear in mind that this thick shell is to be exposed to the intense heat due to forced draught, and that all the steam has to make its way to the surface among the tubes, we are not presented with a very satisfactory picture.

In looking over the drawings of this machinery we find the fullest justification for Mr. Secretary Whitney's remarks recently commented on in this journal. We see the results of all the experience laboriously and expensively acquired in this country cast to the winds, and a design which is only not experimental because it is relic of the past, vamped up and made to do duty as something new. In attempting to account for the conditions which have produced the *Chicago*, we are driven to conclude either that American engineers do not really know how even to copy a good design and adapt it to their own use, or that they are so conceited that they fancy they can improve on English and Scotch practice. *Wampum* would have borne fruit, but such things are soon forgotten. We shall await the report of the trials of the *Chicago* with curiosity. If the boat is a success, then it is clear that British engineers do not know their business.

Saloonkeeper (whose place of business adjoins a theatre) to manager—Vot vas dot next blay von dot pill poard, Mr. Dropcurtain?
Manager—"Hamlet."
Saloonkeeper—How many acts vas dot "Hamlet"?
Manager—Five.
Saloonkeeper (with great satisfaction)—Five acts mit dot "Hamlet!" Dot vas a beautiful blay.

Kirby, Edmund Payton, U. S. A.	\$25 71
Chapman, Wm., Bvt. Lt.-Col., 5th U. S. Inf.	174 90
Kingsbury, Chas. P., 1st Lt., Ord. A. C. S., U. S. A.	160 00
Marshall, Benj. F., Priv., 1st Ky. Cav.	24 00

He also allowed the longevity claim of Geary, Wm. L., 1st Lieut., 12th U. S. Inf., for \$243.25.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Comdr.-in-Chief.
William C. Endicott, Secretary of War.
John Tweedale, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.

Brig.-General Absalom Baird, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.—in suspension.
Brig.-General S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig.-General R. Macfieley, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Brig.-General Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig.-General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig.-General John Newton, Chief of Engineers.
Brig.-General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-General W. B. Hassen, Chief Signal Officer.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

February 10, 1886.

Captain John H. Bartholf, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, January 4, 1886, vice Goddard.
4th Artillery.—2d Lieutenant John R. Totten, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 2, 1886, vice Jones, deceased.
17th Infantry.—2d Lieutenant Robert W. Dowdy, to be 1st Lieutenant, December 12, 1885, vice Chance, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The names of the following officers, nominated Feb. 8, 1886, for promotion in the Army of the United States, have been withdrawn:

Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer, 8th Cav., to be Col. 2d Cav., Jan. 9, 1886, vice Hatch, retired from active service.
Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cav., to be Lieut. Col. 8th Cav., Jan. 9, 1886, vice Sweetzer, promoted.
Capt. Edward J. Spaulding, 2d Cav., to be Major 7th Cav., Jan. 9, 1886, vice Merrill, promoted.
1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., to be Capt., Jan. 9, 1886, vice Spaulding, promoted.
2d Lieut. Alonso L. O'Brien, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 9, 1886, vice Augur, promoted.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, February 18:

Lieutenant Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer, 8th Cavalry, to be Colonel 2d Cavalry.
1st Lieutenant Edward E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, to be Captain.
2d Lieutenant John A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant.

CIR., WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Feb. 11, 1886.

Publishes a list of depositories, designated for the use of disbursing officers of the War Department.

G. F. O. 1, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 30, 1886.

With feelings of the deepest sorrow the brigadier general commanding announces the death of Captain Emmet Crawford, 3d Cavalry, which occurred near Nacori, Sonora, Mexico, of wounds received Jan. 11, 1886.

Captain Crawford, with the zeal and gallantry which had always distinguished him, volunteered for the arduous and thankless task of pursuing the renegade Chiricahua Apaches to their stronghold in the Sierra Madre, Mexico; and was assigned to the command of one of the most important of the expeditions organized for this purpose. In the face of most discouraging obstacles, he had bravely and patiently followed in the track of the renegades, being constantly in the field from the date of the outbreak in May last to the day of his death. After a march of eighteen hours without halt, in the roughest conceivable country, he had succeeded in discovering and surprising their rancheria in the lofty ranges near the Jarras River, Sonora. Everything belonging to the enemy fell into our hands, and the Chiricahuas during the fight sent in a squaw to beg for peace. All arrangements had been made for a conference early next morning. Unfortunately, a body of Mexican irregular troops attacked Captain Crawford's camp at daybreak, and it was while endeavoring to save the lives of others that Crawford fell. His loss is irreparable. It is unnecessary to explain the importance of the services performed by this distinguished soldier. His name has been prominently identified with most of the severest campaigns and with many of the severest engagements with hostile Indians since the close of the War of the Rebellion, in which also, as a mere youth, he bore a gallant part. He has been personally known to the general commanding the department since 1871, and has been at various times selected for the execution of the most delicate and most responsible trusts, all of which duties have been performed to the complete satisfaction of his superiors, whether in the field against hostile Sioux, Cheyennes, Utes or Apaches, in Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona or Mexico, or in the more perplexing and more annoying position of the officer in charge of the interest of the Apache nation, which place he held with honor and fidelity for nearly three years.

Brave as a lion, modest, tender and gentle as a woman; always averse to alluding to his own achievements; temperate, noble and wise—he was during life an honor to his profession and in his death is an example to his comrades.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:
C. S. ROBERTS, Capt. 17th Inf., A. A. D. C.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Feb. 5, 1886.

Revolves G. O. 16, series 1889, prohibiting the issue of the allowance of one hundred pounds of hay or straw per month for bedding for mules in this Dept.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Barr, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., will return to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 24, Feb. 11, Div. Mo.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major Charles W. Foster is appointed to act as inspector on certain public animals at the general depot of the Q. M. Dept., St. Louis, Mo. (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

Col. J. D. Bingham, A. Q. M. G., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., on business connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 9, Feb. 3, D. California.)

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Reynolds, Dep. Q. M. Gen., is anno inced as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. Columbia (G. O. 5, D. Columbia, Feb. 6).

Pay Department.

Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., will proceed to El Paso, and pay the troops in the field ordered to be paid by Major G. F. Robinson, Paymr. (S. O. 12, Feb. 8, Dept. Mo.)

Major DeWitt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, on business connected with the affairs of his office (S. O. 17, Jan. 20, D. Columbia.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. Alfred N. Beach is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., and will report at department headquarters (S. O. 12, Feb. 9, D. Dakota.)

Hospital Steward Henry Huthstener will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and report for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 16, Feb. 8, D. Texas.)

The C. O., Fort Bridger, Wyo., will relieve Act'g Hospital Steward Henry Bunker from duty at that post and send him to Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo., for duty as hospital steward, 2d class (S. O. 14, Feb. 8, D. Platte.)

The C. O., Fort Gibson, I. T., will grant a furlough for six months, to take effect May 10, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Hospital Steward Ernst Pich (S. O. 12, Feb. 8, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward Frank J. Nemeck, recently appointed from private, Troop G, 4th Cav., now at Fort Bowie, Ariz. Ty., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., on public business relating to Fort Marion (S. O., Feb. 13, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Henry is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ty., and will proceed to Fort Pickens, Fla., to relieve Ord. Serzt. Charles Smith, who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

Chaplains.

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain Moses N. Adams, on Feb. 14, 1886, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Feb. 15, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, will be relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to take effect March 1, and will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending February 13, 1886:

Troop C, 3d Cav., to Fort Davis, Tex.
Troop E, 3d Cav., to Camp Rice, Tex.
Troops A and K, 2d Cav., and Cos. A, B, C, D, and E, 8th Inf., to Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily.
Co. H, 8th Inf., to Fort Bowie, Ariz., temporarily.
Co. K, 8th Inf., to Fort Thomas, Ariz., temporarily.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G. and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C, Ft. Sigwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect C, C. and G. E. Q. M. stores, and public animals at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 20, Feb. 3, D. Columbia.)

Major Frank T. Bennett will inspect O. and O. stores, C, C. and G. E., and Q. M. stores at Fort Klamath, for which Capt. Joshua L. Fowler is accountable (S. O. 21, Feb. 4, D. Columbia.)

Capt. James G. McAdams will proceed to join his troop in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 9, Feb. 9, Div. P.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Peña Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Britton Davis is further extended to June 1, 1886, and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 1, 1886 (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Lang's Ranch, N. M., will grant a furlough for four months to 1st Sergt. Henry Kerr, Troop C (S. O. 12, Feb. 3, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. W. C. Forbush (S. O. 12, Feb. 8, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C, G, and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 123, series 1886, Dept. of Missouri, and 1st Lieut. G. L. Scott is appointed in his stead (S. O. 15, Feb. 10, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. L. R. Hare, A. D. C. (S. O. 12, Feb. 9, D. Dak.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 11, D. Dak.)

Leave for four months, from March 10, 1886, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Henry J. Nowlan (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Gustavus Valois will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, president of the Retiring Board at Omaha, and will appear before the

Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Feb. 15, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.
Hdqs., B, and H, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The telegraphic notice of Jan. 28, extending seven days the leave granted 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, Fort Grant, A. T., is confirmed (S. O. 12, Feb. 3, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin will inspect one public horse at Fort Canby, for which 1st Lieut. Lowell A. Chamberlin, Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 19, Feb. 2, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Richard G. Shaw will inspect Signal Service property at Alcatraz Island, Cal., for which 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., is responsible (S. O., Feb. 13, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

* Light battery.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C*, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F*, San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett and two days to 1st Lieut. John R. Williams (S. O. 10, Feb. 11, Art. School.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A, C, and F, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Proble, Me.

Leave for one month, to commence on or about March 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Adjt., Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 32, Feb. 16, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort Trumbull, Conn., will issue a furlough for one month to Sergt. Frank Woodhull, Bat. C (S. O. 31, Feb. 15, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Frank Kavanagh, of Bat. L, 5th Art., of Camp Grant, Riverside Park, received six stab wounds, some of them severe, during a fight with an unknown man on Tuesday evening in a saloon near the camp. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and K, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., will inspect certain public animals at Fort Spokane, for which 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle, 2d Inf., Post Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 18, Feb. 1, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Capt. Edward Moale and Charles Hobart are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 11, Feb. 5, D. Dak.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., Feb. 4, 1886.

G. C.-M. O. 7.

I. Before a General Court-martial at Fort Ellis, M. T., of which Major Simon Snyder, 5th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." (Three specifications.) Plea—"Not guilty." Finding—"Of Specification I, 'Not guilty'; of Specification II, 'Guilty'; of Specification III, 'Guilty' except the words 'I will give you ten dollars,' and of the excepted words, 'Not guilty,' of the Charge. 'Guilty.' Sentence—"To be dismissed the service of the United States."

II. In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf., the proceedings are approved. The finding upon the first specification is approved. The findings upon the second and third specifications rest almost entirely upon the testimony of a single witness; a witness whose testimony in its most essential features is not corroborated at all, and so far as it relates to the allegations of the second specification, is partially contradicted by two witnesses. The reputation of this witness for truth and veracity is strongly impeached, and but feebly supported. These findings and the finding upon the charge are therefore disapproved. The sentence is disapproved. Lieut. Cooke will be released from arrest; he will resume his sword and return to duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Terry:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

The leave granted Capt. Horace Neide is extended one month (S. O. 24, Feb. 11, Div. M.)

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, Inspector-General, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed on inspection service to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Fort Keogh, M. T., and Helena, M. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 11, D. Dak.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

2d Lieuts. John L. Barbour and Selah R. H. Tompkins, Fort Laramie, will proceed to Fort Washakie Wyo., and report for temporary duty with the two companies of the 7th Infantry at that post (S. O. 15, Feb. 11, D. Platte.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kauts.

Hdqs., Angel Island, Cal.; A, B, C, D, and E, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz., temporarily; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; K, Ft. Thomas, Ariz., temporarily.

The orders of the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico, assigning station in the field to troops of the 8th Infantry in his District, are confirmed (S. O. 13, Feb. 5, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner (S. O. 12, Feb. 3, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about April 1, 1886, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo. (S. O. 27, Feb. 17, Div. M.)

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Mizner in S. O. 12, Feb. 16, 1886, Dept. Ariz., is extended two months (S. O., Feb. 16, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The leave granted Capt. J. B. Guthrie, Fort Bayard, N. M., is extended four days (S. O. 14, Feb. 8, D. Ariz.)

Major D. M. Vance is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Stanton, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 12, series 1885, Hdqs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 15, Feb. 10, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. James Fornace, Adj., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Marcy, N. M., and will take charge of all papers and property pertaining to the recruiting service at that post, relieving 1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, 2d Inf. (S. O. 15, Feb. 10, D. Ariz.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 20, Feb. 3, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqs., E, F, and I, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and J, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Will T. May, Fort Buford, is extended six days (S. O. 11, Feb. 5, D. Dak.)

Leave for six months, to take effect about March 15, is granted Capt. Edward W. Whittemore (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Co. D will be relieved from duty at Fort Clark, and will march to Fort Ringgold, Tex., and take station, and Cos. A and H will be relieved from duty at Fort Ringgold, and will march to Fort Clark and take post (S. O. 16, Feb. 8, D. Tex.)

Capt. J. H. Smith will remain at Fort Clark, Tex., until further orders (S. O. 16, Feb. 8, D. Tex.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. John S. Wharton is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., Feb. 12, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

The leave for one month granted Capt. Frederick H. E. Elstein, Fort Sidney, Neb., is extended one month (S. O. 25, Feb. 12, Div. M.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swayne.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, E, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; F, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

The journey of 2d Lieut. F. B. Jones from Fort Lewis, Colo., to Fort Apache, A. T., was performed in compliance with telegraphic instructions of the Department Commander (F. O. 8, Jan. 30, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. J. J. Crittenden is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 15, Feb. 10, D. Ariz.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 12, is granted Capt. J. N. Morgan (S. O. 13, Feb. 10, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, E, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; F and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 13, 1886.

CASUALTIES.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, died February 9, 1886, at Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Major Burton Randall (retired), died February 8, 1886, at Government Hospital, District of Columbia.

Captain May H. Stacey, 12th Infantry, died February 12, 1886, at Fort Ontario, New York.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Major Daingerfield Parker, Capt. Leonard Hay, Alpheus H. Bowman, and Morris C. Foote, 1st Lieut. James McB. Stembel, 2d Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, Charles R. Noyes, Charles P. Stivers, Albert S. McNutt, and Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 14, Feb. 8, D. Platte.)

At Little Rock Barracks Ark., Feb. 23. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Asst. Surg. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Ascher S. Taylor, Louis V. Caziare, and John H. Gifford, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 33, Feb. 17, D. East.)

At Fort Missoula, M. T., Feb. 23. Detail: Major William H. Jordan, Capt. George E. Head and James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.; Capt. George W. Adair, Med. Dept.; Capt. William Krause and William C. Bartlett, 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson and Melville

C. Wilkinson, and 2d Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. William C. Buttler, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 13, Feb. 11, D. Dak.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Feb. 23. For the trial of 2d Class Private Lawrence Duggan, Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, and other prisoners. Detail: Capt. Thomas N. Bailey, 1st Lieut. William C. Langfitt, 2d Lieut. Irving Hale, Hiram M. Chittenden, Cassius E. Gillette, David Du B. Gaillard, Harry Taylor, William L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, and William S. Craigbill, Corps of Engrs., and 2d Lieut. Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engrs., J.-A. (S. O., Feb. 17, H. Q. A.)

Army Boards.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with sec. 1246, R. S., an Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard; Col. Thomas A. McParlin, Surg.; Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G.; Major Justus M. Brown, Surg., and Major Robert H. Hall, 23d Inf. The Comdg. Gen. Dent. of Platte will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O., Feb. 15, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. C. M. Bailey, 1st Lieut. Henry Johnson, and 2d Lieut. W. F. Richardson, 8th Inf., will meet at Bowie Station, A. T., Feb. 1, to report upon the alleged loss of certain Government property for which 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, 4th Cav., is responsible (F. O. 8, Jan. 30, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Page, Med. Dept.; Major Passmore Middleton, Med. Dept., and Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 13, to report what repairs or alterations are necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the public quarters occupied by the Inspector-General (S. O. 13, Feb. 10, Dept. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G.; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.; Major Albert Hartsuff, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, R. Q. M., 5th Art., will assemble at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Feb. 17, to designate the exact site—within the limits heretofore decided upon—for the barrack building for four companies; the construction of which has recently been authorized by the War Department (S. O. 30, Feb. 15, D. East.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. John R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., will meet at the Quartermaster's Depot, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18, to examine a box containing certain bottles of red ink received by Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M. (S. O. 32, Feb. 16, D. East.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Frank Greene and John C. Walshe, Signal Corps, will assemble, Feb. 13, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the loss of certain line receipts claimed to have been forwarded in a registered letter by Private Charles K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, to the Chief Signal Officer (S. O. 12, Feb. 10, Sig. Office.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.**

The exposure of the remains of soldiers buried in the sands of Ship Island, Miss., during the war caused the War Department some time ago to send an agent to collect and remove them to Chalmette Cemetery. Recent visitors to the island now report that the late storms have uncovered a much larger quantity of bones than was exposed before.

The transfer of the remains in the cemetery at Governor's Island, N. Y., to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Long Island, is completed.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

The shed containing the quartermaster's supplies at Fort Walla Walla was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 25. Loss about \$700.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

COL. MERRIAM, 7th Infantry, stopped a few days at headquarters, en route to Fort Laramie. He exhibited his knapsack, which is a most excellent arrangement, so contrived as to take the strain off of shoulders and chest, and place it below hips. Gen. Sheridan is going to issue such as are made for trial and report. Col. Merriam did a little shooting with the sub-calibre in the improvised rifle gallery of the Inspector of Rifle Practice. He put 10 shots in a bull's eye less than the size of a quarter of a dollar. He challenges any company in the Service, they to shoot with rifle at 100 yards, he with the Smith and Wesson pistol, that his aggregate will beat the aggregate of the whole company. Capt. Phil. Reade, who is at the Fort, took a hand at the sub-calibre and showed his trip East had not shaken his nerves. He was loud in his praise of the sub-calibre, which has the advantage of use of same rifle as on range, no reloading, no noise, no smoke, no tearing away of targets, with the small 22 calibre. Each company should buy one, and encourage the men to gamble on bulls eyes in place of cards. Who is to be our new commander will doubtless be settled in a few days.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

FEBRUARY 12.

Nothing particularly new or startling. Inspector General Heyl has gone to inspect Clark, Davis, Stockton, and Rice. Col. Elmer Otis, 8th Cavalry, accompanied by his right bower, Adjutant Hickey, left on Monday to inspect his regiment at Brown, Ringgold, and McIntosh. On Tuesday another well-attended German was given, led by Mr. Lockwood, a banker of San Antonio. Mr. and Mrs. Livermore received.

The weather is now delightful, and preparations for outdoor planting are in order. The small-pox scare is about over, and while there is no small-pox at or near Department Headquarters, there are plenty of sore arms due to effective vaccination by Dr. Harris, the recently-appointed

assistant surgeon in place of the lamented Maddox.

The news of the death of the noble Hancock struck us like a thunderbolt. God rest his soul. He was a true soldier, and being so, why it follows of course that he was a true gentleman. Speculations are, of course, rife as to successors. If a first-class officer is needed, why here we have him, that A. N. 1 soldier, the gallant Stanley. We don't want to lose him, but will stand the loss if he only gets the additional star.

Geronimo having "caved," we expect our 8th Cav. troops in the field will soon return here. D.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

Mrs. MERRITT entertained the post people last Thursday evening with an exceedingly pleasant domino party. There were nearly sixty present, who were in fancy costume or dominoes. The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and by 10 the roomy parlor presented a gay scene. Some of the fancy dresses were very neat and picturesque. Mrs. Edgerton represented Folly "with rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, she shall have music wherever she goes." Mrs. Murray appeared as an Italian peasant. Her dress consisted of a scarlet satin skirt, bodice of black velvet, all trimmed with gold lace; her headpiece was of scarlet satin. Miss De Zant represented the maid who "was in the garden" banging the door, when up came a blackbird and snipped off her nose. Her dress was an orange-colored skirt, with bodice of black satin, the whole prettily trimmed with clothelines and c. o. thespians. On her head was a turban, on which perched the blackbird of the tale. In dancing the noise made by the pins harmonized with the music. The effect of the *four ensemble* was very fine. Mrs. Gale went as "baby." Mrs. Prof. Larned appeared in a costume of a lady of the time of Louis XIV. It was very handsome and much admired. Mrs. Simpson appeared as Portia and looked exceedingly pretty. Mrs. Braden wore a dress representing one of the tabbies. Miss Winifrede Berard wore a handsome Acadian peasant's costume, from "Evangeline." Miss Cravey wore a Martha Washington costume; Miss Newlands a peasant's costume. The other ladies wore dominoes of various descriptions.

Lieut. Simpson had the best gentleman's costume. He appeared as a Knight of Malta (or, as one lady exclaimed, "Why, don't you see, he is St. Jacob's oil.") Lieut. Ellis went as a Quaker belle, a rosebud in society. His makeup was so good, and his acting of the part so nearly perfect, that no one recognized him before the unmasking. Lieut. Gordon appeared in a double role. His first was in domino. After he laid this aside he was a cadet captain, wearing the same coat that he did when a cadet. His appearance in this dress created a great deal of amusement, and the cadet pet phrases gotten off at his expense would, if printed, make a big book. Lieut. Gordon did not fill his coat as he used to do. It was much too large. Few graduates of nine years' standing can have the same said of the ability to wear their cadet uniforms. Lieut. Braden represented a sandwich man advertising a restaurant. His "bill of fare" started with peanut soup and ended with johnny cake. A number of young officers who are always full of life at the officers' hops appeared in sombre-looking dominoes, and played wall flower until the masks were removed, when they made up for lost time. At 11 o'clock there was a general unmasking, and then what a babel of voices was heard, and a lot of happy, laughing faces were seen. An elegant supper was next served, after which dancing was resumed and continued until 1 o'clock. It is safe to say that a more jolly party was never had at West Point. Everybody went home happy, and all thought the affair a grand success. Gen. and Mrs. Merritt were not in costume.

The cadets had a very pleasant hop last Saturday evening. They are looking forward to a large attendance at the german next Saturday afternoon, to be held in the Cadet Mess Hall from about 2.30 till 6 o'clock.

Dr. and Mrs. Kimball have gone to Philadelphia on a week's visit.

Cadet C. V. Donaldson, 34 Class, has been appointed a corporal in the Battalion of Cadets, vice Winston, who has gone on sick leave until next June. Mr. Winston was the senior corporal and stood No. 12 in his class.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

On January 30 occurred quite an event at our beautiful post, as on the evening of this day the officers of the 2d Infantry, stationed here, formally received for the first time their new lieutenant-colonel and his charming wife. The evening passed very pleasantly with dancing and refreshments, and finally closed with the time-honored Virginia reel, all those present leaving with the idea that this was an occasion to be long remembered, and with the unanimous opinion that Col. Fletcher and his wife were decided acquisitions to the regiment.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JEREMIAH FOLEY, lately appointed Commissary Sergeant, and who was discharged, by G. C. M. O., from this post a short time since, was found dead in a hack in the city on the afternoon of Feb. 18. Death was caused by the excessive use of intoxicants. Through the kindness of the commanding officer the remains were buried in the depot cemetery. The new isolation ward at the Depot Hospital is now completed. It was designed by Maj. Greenleaf, the post surgeon, under whose personal supervision the building was erected. It is admirably constructed with regard to drainage, ventilation, light, etc. The building contains accommodations for ten patients. The beds are of the latest design, being so constructed that the mattress, which is of wire springs, can be lowered by the attendant without interfering with the comfort of the patient.

J. S.

SKIRMISH FIRING.

CAPT. W. W. ROGERS, 9th Infantry, whose company (B) had 80 per cent. skirmish figure of merit, the second highest in the Service, in his report to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department Platte, says "that in individual skirmish practice he had four runs and in company skirmish practice nine runs, making as follows: 51, 46, 62, 58, 66, 53, 75, 71, 51 (stormy day), 80. He found that the afternoon practices were not as good as those of the forenoon; better results attributable in his opinion partly to the long interval between the breakfast hour and 10.30 o'clock, the hour selected for firing, which left the men in better condition than in the afternoon, when they would be marched to the firing grounds with full stomachs, and also because there was a better light, the figures presenting a better mark."

This report is of value, and shows what can be done and when to do it. Early morning or late afternoon firings bring the best results, and from about midday, or a little before; but two or three hours after no firing should be allowed. The great interest now is who will have the highest figure of merit in skirmishing, which, if fairly conducted, is the best and fairest test.

THE HOSTILE APACHES.

Advices from Fort Bowie, Arizona, of Feb. 12, state that General Crook was to leave there that day to meet Geronimo at the Mexican line and confer concerning the surrender of the Apaches now on the war path. Lieut. Maunsieud for the meeting a month ago, and the Apaches have so far kept the compact then entered into. The hostiles are worn out and starved. Gen. Crook will adopt more stringent

measures than ever to keep the Apaches on the reservation. The system of counting will be changed from the heads of the families to the chiefs and sub chiefs. The latter will be responsible to the chiefs and the chiefs directly accountable to the agents for every adult in their bands. The White Mountain Apaches are now held in the immediate vicinity of the agencies, where they can be seen. Any Indian suspected of preparing to leave the reservation is put into the guard house, and his horses and arms are confiscated. Gen. Crook thinks this system will prevent an outbreak in the Spring.

Of this the New York Times says: "Can it be that these butchers, who have since May last slain from 150 to 200 settlers in cold blood, are to be placed once more on the reservation and allowed to roam about on it as they roamed before? We hope not. They should be punished by imprisonment, at least. It should be possible for them to repeat their bloody work."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Randall, D. T., the reviewing authority, Gen. A. H. Terry, says: "The proceedings are disapproved, for the reason that the prisoner was denied his legal right to elicit by cross examination of the prosecuting witness the facts pertinent to his defence. The witness was asked, 'Did you not catch me by the throat with your hand and chuckle me backwards and forwards until we reached the storm door?' To this a member of the court objected upon the ground that the witness was not on trial. This objection was sustained by the court—a ruling clearly erroneous, as it is difficult to imagine a question more relevant to the issue. To fully criticize the proceedings of the court in this case according to their deserts would extend an order to extreme length. The action had touching the competency of a witness who had been objected to by the accused for want of religious belief evinces a total misapprehension of the merits of such a challenge and the course proper to be pursued. The witness asserted his belief in a Supreme Being. The court thereupon entered into an investigation of the subject and consumed five days therein, the testimony, adduced mainly through questions by the court, being largely made up of statements of witnesses as to the character of the witness for truth and veracity. The witness was finally ordered to testify. Testimony as to his credibility could only have been admissible to impeach him after his examination. The fact that the one exhibit filed in the case was prefixed to the record instead of being appended to it is some indication of the general slovenly manner in which the record was made up, which cannot be too severely condemned. The saving of a little labor by the use of paper at the expense of only good taste but at the risk of rendering equally destructible essential portions of the record is inexcusable. The prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty, as it is held that the punishment he has already undergone is ample as a penalty for the offence to which he pleaded guilty. (G. C. M. O. 6, D. Dakota, 1886.)

In the case of Private C. F. Rope, Co. K, 6th Infantry, recently tried at Fort Douglas for being drunk and disorderly, the reviewing authority, Gen. O. O. Howard, says: "The Department Commander invites attention to par. 2, G. O. 2, series of 1873, from these Headquarters, bearing upon the offence of this accused, which says: 'II. The attention of the officers is especially called to the impropriety of permitting inebriated soldiers to be placed upon duty, after the fact of their inebriation is apparent, and of forcing them into positions where they are liable to commit offences in violation of the Articles of War. No officer with a proper sense of duty should permit an order to be given to a drunken man, or allow him to be placed in a position of trust over property or men. Altercations, or discussions, on the part of officers with drunken soldiers should be avoided; and the men should be confined before they can do further mischief. They are not to be ordered to guard, to guard, or to guard, but should in all cases be sent to the guardhouse under proper custody. Charges for disobedience of orders, or failure to perform duty, against soldiers known to have been intoxicated when the orders were given or when the offenders were placed on duty, will not hereafter be entertained in this command.' (G. C. M. O. 3, D. Platte, 1886.)

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Prob, the reviewing authority, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, says: "The accused, after having been duly sworn, produced a written statement which he proceeded to read as his testimony. The judge-advocate objected to its reception as such, but the objection was overruled by the court. The provision of the Revised Statutes permitting persons accused of crime to testify in their own behalf, contemplates that they shall be liable, in all respects, to the rules that govern other witnesses. Therefore it is improper to allow an accused to frame a written statement at his own pleasure, containing, perhaps, matter that is argumentative, irrelevant, and scandalous, and read it as sworn testimony. He is, of course, not to be deprived of his right to offer a written statement as his argument, but where he elects to go upon the witness stand he is to be examined, to the rules that govern other witnesses; if he has not counsel, his testimony, whether offered by himself or drawn out, at his suggestion, by the judge-advocate, is still subject to the laws of evidence. He cannot, therefore, refer to writings, except in those cases where it is properly admissible. The ruling of this court on this point is disapproved; otherwise the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved." (G. C. M. O. 30, D. E., 1886.)

UNIFORM OF PETTY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The somewhat vexed question as to what shall constitute the uniform of appointed petty officers in the Navy has been at length definitely settled. While no possible fault can be reasonably found with the cut of the garments proposed to be worn by members of the grade mentioned, nor with the devices suggested as a proper insignia of rank, there is yet considerable fault to be found with the adoption of the "Fritz in Germany" cap, with its eagle rampant on field of brass, etc., ornament. The latter is not only uncouth in appearance, but is likewise un-American in design, and reminds one forcibly of the head gear worn by newly arrived immigrants in and about Castle Garden.

There is no earthly reason why the "cheese cutter" should disappear from view as it is a more becoming cap and may be made equally serviceable in distinguishing the petty officers as a class from those of higher rank. Just why our Naval officers should seek to ape the customs of foreign navies in this connection is a conundrum at once inexplicable. The introduction of the present style of cap worn by officers of our Navy is due, it is claimed, to the vagaries of a certain official high up in Naval circles. The latter would be also readily accepted as a bona fide cockney were it not for the fact that he is represented in the Register as being a born Pennsylvanian. Be that as it may, it is sincerely hoped that a head gear for P. O.'s may yet be adopted which will not afford a chance for the latter class of seamen to be mistaken for escaped wicks of Herr Bismarck, nor the mortification of being hailed by every proprietor of a beer saloon with the salutation, "Du haben sie saugt nicht in der gubensnagel."

R. E. C.

REVENUE MARINE.

The statement that Gen. Hancock, in the crisis of a great battle, addressed his soldiers as "gentlemen," calls to mind the fact that a captain in the Revenue Marine, well known in Philadelphia, was once equally courteous in giving orders. He would order a boat's crew to "give way, gentlemen; lively, if you please, gentlemen." "That will do, gentlemen; port watch, go below, if you please." As a consequence he acquired the name of "Gentleman F.," and always had the best crew on the station.

ASSIGNMENTS.

1st Lieut. Francis Tuttle has been assigned to duty on the steamer *Cortina*, at San Francisco, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Howison to the steamer *Wolcott*, at Port Townsend, W. T.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs. Does not expect to be ready for sea until some time in March, 1886.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Aspinwall, Feb. 15.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Aspinwall, U. S. C., Jan. 24, 1886.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 13, for Key West, Fla.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At Aspinwall, U. S. C., January 23, 1886. Was ordered by telegraph, Jan. 29, to remain there for a time in anticipation of a threatened revolution.

A cable from Colon, via Galveston, Feb. 18, 1886, says: Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, accompanied by Messrs. John Bigelow and Nathan Appleton, to-day visited the United States frigate *Tennessee* and paid their respects to the American Admiral. As the party came alongside the band struck up the "Marseillaise" and soon after they had got on deck broke out into the "Star Spangled Banner." The *Tennessee* was gayly decorated with flags, and hunting was displayed at every available place on shore. M. de Lesseps and his party will inspect the works of the canal to-morrow.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at St. Thomas, Feb. 14.

Probable schedule for the *Yantic*—Arrive at Kingston Feb. 18, leave Feb. 20; arrive at Havana Feb. 25, leave Feb. 28; arrive at Key West March 1. Letters may be sent from New York, by steamer, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 13; to Kingston, Jamaica, semi-weekly until Feb. 23 to Havana, and afterwards to Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Cape Town, Jan. 23, 1886. All well on board. Will sail as far north as Zanzibar. Is not expected again at Montevideo until April, 1886.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Montevideo, Dec. 31, 1885. Ordered home by telegraph Jan. 4, 1886. Expects to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., about the 1st of April.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Will sail soon for the South Atlantic Station, to relieve the *Nipisic*. Left N. Y. Navy-yard, Feb. 16, for Ellis Island, N. Y. H., to take on powder, and go to sea to test steering apparatus.

A Naval Board, consisting of Lieutenant Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieutenant C. C. Cornwell and Ensign L. Duncan, have reported to Commander Whitehead, to accompany the *Tallapoosa* on her trip to Hampton Roads, for the purpose of testing a new automatic electric steering apparatus. When this duty is performed the *Tallapoosa* will go to Newport to complete her preliminary sea trials over the measured mile, and will then sail for her station on the South American coast for a long absence. The following are her officers:

Commander—William Whitehead, commanding. Lieut. Commander—George M. Totten. Executive Officers—Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, Charles F. Norton. Ensigns—J. N. Jordan, A. L. Hall. Passed Assistant Surgeon—W. A. McClurg. Passed Paymaster—A. K. Michler. Passed Asst. Engineer—N. P. Towne. Second Lieutenant of Marines—T. C. Prince.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. At Naples, Italy, Jan. 20, 1886.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Left Villefranche, France, Dec. 31, 1885, for Alexandria, Egypt, to relieve the *Quinnebaug*, touching at Messina, en route for coal.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Lieut. C. S. Sperry temporarily. Arrived at Naples, Jan. 26, 1886. Lieut. Sperry will be relieved by Comdr. G. W. Coffin, who sailed, Feb. 11, from New York.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Ordered to Callao. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Panama, Feb. 2, 1886.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Jan. 17, 1886.

Rear Admiral McCauley, commanding the Pacific Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Iquique, Chili, Jan. 6, the arrival of the flagship *Hartford* on Jan. 2, on her way South, four days from Callao. Visits were exchanged with the U. S. Consul on the 3d, and on the 4th an official call was made on Col. Fuentes, the Intendente of Iquique. This call was returned on the following day with the usual honors. A bad leak, and three more cracks, developed in the port boilers, the repairs of which would detain the ship a few days, and when completed she would proceed to Coquimbo and Valparaiso.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Dec. 31, 1885. Was to be sent on a cruise to Eastern and Samoan Islands.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Was at Callao, Peru, Dec. 28, 1885.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska, for the winter.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, Dec. 28, 1885.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis. Vessel with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 14, 1886.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 1, 1886. Expected to sail Jan. 11, and will probably arrive at New York about the middle of February.

MARION, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. Left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 9, 1886, for Chinkiang, with orders to stop en route at Shanghai.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 14, 1886.

OMAHA, † 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 6, 1886.

OSSIPEE, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Left Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 23, 1885, for Nagasaki, and arrived Jan. 1, 1886, and was still there Jan. 14, her proposed trip to the Caroline Islands having been delayed.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, Jan. 7, 1886.

TRENTON, † 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 24, 1885.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Mail address for Portsmouth, Jamestown, and Saratoga, 1885-6. Mail leaving the U. S. between Feb. 15 and March 5, should be addressed, care U. S. Consul, St. Pierre, Martinique; that leaving between March 5 and April 1, care U. S. Consul, St. Thomas, West Indies. After April 1 the address will be Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where fleet expect to arrive by May 1.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Left Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 1, 1886, for Trinidad.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock, foot of West 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. Left Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 1, 1886, for Trinidad.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Left Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Feb. 1, 1886, for Trinidad.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. Arrived at Norfolk, Feb. 5.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Sailed from Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 2, for Haytien ports.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a report by mail from Capt. L. A. Beardslee, dated Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 1, in which he said that the repairs to the boilers having been completed that evening, he would sail the following day for Haytien ports. During the stay at Santiago de Cuba the officers received the most courteous and hospitable treatment, both officially and privately. Official visits were made by the authorities, military naval, and civil, and returned, the usual salutes being given and returned. On Jan. 23, with officers Captain Beardslee paid respects to his Excellency Governor A. Costa. The visit was returned by his chief of staff the same day. On the following day, the Governor, who is not permitted to visit officially, made an unofficial visit to the *Powhatan*, and accompanied the Captain in the gig to a reception given by the British Consul to Captain Beardslee and officers. Several of the foreign consuls and Cuban officials were present at the reception. A visit was made to the mines of the Zarangua Iron Company, lying in the foothills of Sierra Maestra, about seventeen miles east of the city, connected by a well equipped railroad, quite a piece of engineering skill, having very sharp curves and steep grades. The present shipments from the mines are said to be about 8,000 tons of Bessemer ore of pure quality monthly. The cordial treatment of the officers was to a great extent due to the U. S. Consul, Mr. Otto Reimer. During the stay, the navigator, Lieut. Nagro, was very busy, and a report he will prepare will have great value. On account of the known inaccuracies of the chart and the unreliability of the buoys and beacons, a pilot was employed coming in, and one would be taken going out. The city was in an unusually healthy state, no fevers of any kind, and the health of the ship's company was good. On Jan. 31 mass was performed on board the *Powhatan* by the Rev. Father Vivar, Praeter of the Cathedral and Chief Priest, as a mark of respect to the Americans. Over two hundred of the officers and crew attended, and also some of the residents.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. On a surveying expedition along Central American Coast. Was off Ensenada, Lower California, Jan. 22, 1886.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At Portsmouth, N. H. Was put in commission Feb. 15, 1886. Her probable, and almost certain, destination, will be the European station.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* left the Washington Navy-yard Feb. 17, for Norfolk and the Bahamas.

The board of officers appointed to consider plans for the proposed new Naval cruisers had a meeting at the Navy Department Feb. 15.

The Austrian corvette *Douan* left the New York Navy-yard on Wednesday, and went to the Boston Dry Dock, to have some repairs made to her hull.

The officers of the *Decres*, the French man-of-war now lying in San Francisco harbor, are being extended many social courtesies by the French residents of that city.

THE Austrian corvette *Donau* is likely to spend some days at the New York Navy-yard. It is reported that she will be docked and her bottom repaired and recoppered, to cover the damages she suffered from ice while lying in the North River.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *George S. Blake*, Lieut. John E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., commanding, left Washington Feb. 16 for Norfolk, en route for Key West, via Charleston. She is to work in the Gulf until May or June next.

THE Court of Claims Feb. 15, decided in the case of F. M. Symonds against the United States that a Naval officer on duty on board a training vessel which remains in port is entitled to sea pay. In 1882 the Secretary of the Navy issued an order that such officers should be allowed only shore pay.

A PAMPHLET entitled "The Certainties of the Nicaragua Canal, Contrasted with the Uncertainties of the Eads Ship Railway," has just been published by Real Admiral Ammen, U. S. N. It is a criticism of the proposed Eads ship railway proposition now before Congress, and contains a letter from Civil Engineer Menocal, discussing an assertion made by Chief Engineer Cortright before the Society of Civil Engineers, in support of the ship railway project.

REAR ADMIRAL ENGLISH will retire Feb. 18, and Rear Admiral Simpson March 3. Their retirements will result in the following promotions: Commodore Truxtun and William K. Mayo to be rear admirals; Captain John Irwin to be commodore; Commander Norman H. Farquhar to be captain; Lieut.-Comdr. Edwin White to be commander; Lieut. S. W. Very to be lieutenant commander; Lieut. W. F. Halsey (junior grade), to be lieutenant (senior grade), and Ensign Charles A. Gove to be lieutenant (junior grade).

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR POOK, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is proud, says the *Sun*, of the mechanics who are working under his supervision. "The Brooklyn yard," said he, "is now the best equipped and most efficient of the four big Navy-yards of the Government. Its workmen are thoroughly drilled mechanics, and their workmanship can't be excelled by that of any private contractor. Owing to the active interest that Secretary Whitney takes in the department improvements go steadily on. Work is now done economically and thoroughly." Mr. Pook says that when the new National Ordnance Foundry is established there will be nothing in the world like the naval construction facilities that Uncle Sam will possess. Mr. Pook predicts that the new National Ordnance Foundry will be superior to the Krupp Foundry, now the greatest in the world.

THE will of the late Commander George W. Hayward, U. S. N., was opened at Buffalo, Feb. 13, by Surrogate Stein, and was found to contain the following provision regarding the disposition of his body:

I direct that my body after death be decently prepared at the least practicable expense, and under the same conditions taken to the crematory at Washington, Pa., or any other crematory which may be more convenient and less expensive to reach, and there reduced to ashes; that these ashes be taken to Erie, Pa. If the consent of Dr. J. L. Stewart can be obtained, or, in case of his death, that of the person controlling the lot in which he buried the remains of my beloved wife, I desire that these ashes be placed in a suitable urn of copper in her grave, at her feet. If it were possible I should insist that they be placed inside her coffin, in which case I should not wish them to be enclosed, but that they be strewn over whatever may remain of her precious body.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

FEB. 12.—Commodore Wm. T. Truxtun and Captain Jno. Irwin, to examination for promotion.
Lieutenant Charles H. Lyman, to command the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C.
Assistant Paymaster M. R. Calvert, to the *Pinta*.

Detached.

FEB. 11.—Passed Asst. Surg. C. W. Rush, from the New Hampshire Feb. 15, and ordered to the receiving ship *Franklin*.
Assistant Engineer W. M. McFarland, from the Morgan Iron Works and ordered to the *Vandalia*.
FEB. 12.—Ensign Wm. Braunerreuther, from command of the Port Royal Naval Station and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.
Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster, from the *Pinta* and ordered home and to settle accounts.
FEB. 18.—Lieutenant Richardson Clover, from duty on the Coast Survey and granted leave.
Lieutenant H. H. Barroll, from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, and granted leave.

Nominations.

FEB. 15.—Lieutenant Clinton H. Lyeth, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1886, vice Remey, who disappeared and is supposed to be dead.
FEB. 18.—To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Samuel W. B. Diehl, (junior grade); Lieutenant Reginald F. Nicholson, (junior grade); Lieutenant Edmund B. Underwood, (junior grade); Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemly, (junior grade).
To be Lieutenants, (junior grade)—Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds, Ensign James C. Gilmore, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, and Ensign Benjamin Tappan.
To be Lieutenant-Commanders—Lieutenant Frederick W. Crocker and Lieutenant Robert M. Berry.
To be Commander—Lieutenant Commander Chas. J. Train.
To be Pay Director—Pay Inspector Richard Washington.
To be Pay Inspector—Paymaster Francis H. Swan.
To be Paymaster—Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Feb. 18, 1886:

Robert Collier, oiler, Jan. 31, U. S. S. *Galena*.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The following naval cadets who failed at the semi-annual examination at the Naval Academy have been permitted to resign: J. V. Ricketts, of Ohio, and F. G. Moore, of Iowa, of the second class; F. Fitch, Wisconsin, and Nathan W. Hicks, Minnesota, third class, and M. S. Guest, of Maine, fourth class. The following were recommended to be dismissed on

account of bad conduct and for deficiency in studies: W. P. Eyre, of Pennsylvania, second class, and Richard Stockton, New Jersey, J. A. Woodworth, Massachusetts, and Elias Vander Horst, South Carolina, of the fourth class. The cadets took their leave of the Academy Feb. 16.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Station, reported to the Secretary of the Navy from Nagasaki, Jan. 14, the following employment of the Asiatic Squadron during Dec. 1885: The *Omaha*, arrived at Singapore, Dec. 4, sailed on Dec. 2, touching at Manila on Dec. 21, and sailing on Dec. 26 for Hong Kong, where she arrived Dec. 31. The *Trenton* left Woosung, Dec. 19, and arrived at Nagasaki, Dec. 21, making the passage under sail. The *Ossipee* left Yokohama, Dec. 26, for Nagasaki. The *Monocacy* was at Tientsin. The *Marion* left Chemulpo on Dec. 25 and arrived at Nagasaki, Dec. 28.

The *Alert* was at Shanghai. The *Palos* left Shanghai, Dec. 18, stopping one day at Woosung, and sailed on Dec. 19 for Chemulpo, where she arrived Dec. 22.

All the vessels were in good condition. On Jan. 15 Admiral Davis reported that the *Omaha* arrived at Hong Kong, Dec. 31, and the *Ossipee* at Nagasaki, Jan. 1, from Yokohama. Capt. Selfridge, commanding the *Omaha* telegraphed Jan. 3, from Hong Kong:

"Detained till middle of week repairing Kingston." On Jan. 7 he further telegraphed: "Steamer collided with this morning, bowsprit gone, head all outside completely wrecked, steamer pays costs. Shall temporary or permanent repairs be made here, the latter about one week."

He was directed to make permanent repairs. The *Omaha* would proceed to Nagasaki, and when necessary changes were effected and she was inspected she would go to Shanghai.

On Jan. 6 Vice Admiral R. Vesey Hamilton, R. N., at Hong Kong, telegraphed Admiral Davis that a disturbance was reported at Chinkiang among the Chinese and American missionaries, and he had ordered the *Wanderer* there from Shanghai, to remain until released by an American man-of-war. Admiral Davis replied:

"Thanks. Have no available vessel for Chinkiang. Will telegraph American Consul for particulars."

Admiral Davis was not aware that the *Alert* was in Shanghai at the time, as she was to have sailed on December 31 on a cruise. He was directed to telegraph to the U. S. Consul General he was informed:

"Missionaries grossly abused by Chinese mob. Bergholz asks presence of a ship-of-war."

On Jan. 8 the Consul General informed him "that a mob of workmen went to the houses of two American missionaries and took them out by force and, having bound them hand and foot, took them to the local magistrate, who immediately released them. Other assaults were committed on missionaries about the same time. Mr. Bergholz states that there was considerable excitement in the town. The cause of the trouble has been owing to demands made by the contractor for buildings erected for the missionaries, which they have refused to comply with. I have asked Mr. Alabaster, H. B. M. Consul General, to send the *Wanderer*, now here in Chinkiang, he has complied with my request. The *Alert* leaves Jan. 15 for the south. The Court-martial in session on board the *Marion* finished the case on the afternoon of Jan. 8, and on the 9th she was despatched for Chinkiang with orders as follows:

"Proceed to Chinkiang, stopping at Shanghai to obtain a pilot and needed supplies. Relieve the *Wanderer*, H. B. M. gunboat, and communicate with Consul Bergholz as to the outrages committed upon the citizens of the United States by Chinese at that place. Take such measures in the premises as may be dictated by your best judgment. Advise me of the situation of affairs at Chinkiang, and of the conclusion of the trouble."

On Jan. 7, his Excellency Y. Isbida, the Governor of Nagasaki, Ken, paid Admiral Davis an official visit and was followed by a salute on his departure. The visit was returned the following day. On Jan. 11, a General Court-Martial convened on board the *Ossipee*, for trial of two of her crew, and having finished the cases, were dissolved on Jan. 14. As soon as practicable Paymaster's Clerk Kempton of the *Ossipee*, having been reported for falsifying accounts, was to be brought before a General Court-martial. The *Ossipee* had been necessary delayed from sailing on a cruise to the Caroline Islands in consequence of Court-martial duty. Lieut. Comdr. Nelson, commanding the *Palos*, at Chemulpo, reported on January 7 that the late troubles were settled and all was again quiet in Corea. The health of the squadron was good.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

THE following are the remarks made by the Secretary of the Navy to the Board on New Cruisers:

This Board was originally organized for the purpose of reporting to me the characteristics which should be attained in the construction of the new cruisers. Your report upon that subject was submitted by me to the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering for the preparation of plans designed to embody the recommendations of the Board, and now another stage is reached, and I desire two things specially from this Board at the present time. There are certain difficulties attending the contract system of doing public work everywhere encountered, difficulties which work harshly upon one side or the other unless great care is exercised at the outset.

It is difficult to make a contract that is fair both to the contractor and the Government. The point to be reached is making the specifications and plans so detailed and definite that the contractor and the Government have their rights specifically defined. This is the only way to ensure close bidding. The contractor ought to be able to take his contract and specifications and plans and read them as he would read a book, and go to his yard knowing precisely what he has to do to comply with his obligations.

In this matter there has always been great complaint abroad, and there is great complaint here, that the price of contracts and plans are left so indefinite that the contractor is at the mercy of the Government officials.

The only way to exclude favoritism and to give every advantage to the honest and competent bidder is to define exactly what has to be done. This was the intention of the statute under which this work is provided for, when it says that the contract shall not be entered into "until full and complete detailed drawings and specifications thereof, in all its parts, including the hull, engines, and boilers, shall have been provided or adopted," etc. This law was disregarded in contracting for the ships now in process, but hereafter we will observe it. I want this Board to certify to me (after consideration of all the plans that shall be submitted to it) that the designs which are adopted will surely produce ships having the requirements and characteristics that we have set out to attain. We have ascertained what the state of the art is and what we ought to reach in the production of these vessels, and those characteristics have been embodied in the report which has been heretofore made by this Board. They are very hard requirements for us, in view of our little experience in the production of modern ships of war, and they require patience and labor and a great deal of consideration from us for each other to secure the embodiment of those requirements in detailed plans and specifications.

The Bureau has been at work faithfully on the problem, and I desire that no steps shall be taken until we have made certain that we have attained in our designs these requisites. That is what I wish in the first place the Board to certify to me. You will consider the plans which are in the course of preparation by the Bureau and other plans which have been collected during the last six months embodying the results of similar work elsewhere, and recommend to me completed plans and specifications to be submitted to competition.

In the next place they must be in such detail as shall be fair to the Government and fair to the contractor.

We have a considerable latitude with regard to the procurement of plans. We may avail of any instrumentality

which we may find necessary to aid us in the procurement of the best designs and plans wherever we can find them. Whatever is best we can spend money for, and no money can be more wisely spent than in availing ourselves of the very latest information, so as to make sure of embodying the latest results of the labor and investigation of others in the plans which we adopt. Among other things which will be submitted to you will be the detailed plans and specifications of the latest work in a similar line done by the firm of Armstrong and Company in England. Especially useful to you for examination and possibly adaptation will be the plans of a cruiser which has not yet had her final trip, embodying the latest work of the Armstrong Company, the machinery having been designed by the firm of Hawthorne and Company, as you know one of the largest marine engine builders of Great Britain. She attained a speed of 18½ knots upon her preliminary trial.

So, you will observe, there are two subjects which you are to cover—first, that the plans which you recommend to me for adoption shall be such that they will work out, if honestly executed, in the production of ships having the characteristics which, considering the state of the art, we ought to attain. This is a matter which you can within reasonable limits absolutely determine.

In the second place, you should furnish me with these plans and specifications in such detail as to enable me to make a contract of sufficient definiteness as to be fair both to the contractor and to the Government, upon which close bidding can take place and which can be executed with absolute certainty by an honest bidder. Both he and the Government must have absolute rights as soon as the contract is entered into, and there must be no loose clauses or opportunities for loose construction offering premiums to favoritism among bidders. I have been specially appealed to upon this subject by many persons intending to bid, and I am impressed with its importance.

SOLDIERS AS SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

GENERAL LOGAN's bill, as published in amended form, still provides for the employment, at remote military settlements, of private soldiers as officers' servants.

Permit the writer, who has served an enlistment in the line and in the General Service—the latter at General Hancock's headquarters—to break a lance in behalf of the enlisted man, and permit me to add that the testimony of General James B. Fry is available as to the truth of the late General Hancock's views as expressed in an interview with General Israel Vogdes on the same subject.

It, as is fair to presume from the tenor of recent legislation, it is intended to raise the morale of the rank and file, the attainment of that object cannot be more effectually prevented than by permitting a relationship between officer and soldier akin to that of master and servant.

The excessive proportion of desertions in our Army, as compared with foreign countries, has ever been charged to lack of esprit du corps, and it has been sought of late to inculcate into the enlisted men of the Army that spirit of honor which characterizes the true soldier, no matter whether he wear the shoulder strap or the plain facing, by holding out the chance of winning a commission. Is it right, is it soldierly, to ask a soldier to lay aside his honorable profession in order to turn bootblack?

I speak from experience when I say that a large majority of desertions, at least on the frontier, are due to the practice of making laborers out of soldiers. Many young men who would be a credit to the Army find on joining their commands that while they had been led to believe that their occupation would be that of soldiers, their principal work consists in manual labor, either in beautifying the post where they may serve, or in building roads, telegraph lines, etc. In this respect alone the Government is guilty of a breach of faith.

It may be said that such soldiers only can be employed as servants as volunteer for that kind of employment; but in certain cases, I might say in nearly every case, the hint of a commissioned officer is paramount to an order, and enlisted men well know how to interpret a wish communicated to them by a superior, be it ever so slightly indicated. But if there are men who would willingly exchange the rifle for the broom, and the sabre for the blacking-brush, their comrades, who know how to appreciate the honor of good duty, ought to be protected from associating with these soldier-servants.

I do not lose sight of the inconvenience entailed upon officers by reason of circumstances which deprive them of servants, and some way might be found to provide for the enlistment of servants as such—non-combatants, and not carried on the company rolls, as is the case in European armies. But I submit that the difficulty of obtaining civilian "help" and the excessive price demanded by that "help" is no reason for the degradation of the enlisted men of the Army.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has ever been willing to open its columns to the many, who, through that medium, seek to reach the Army, and for that reason as well as in justice to the enlisted men, I crave space for the views of

A SOLDIER.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11, 1886.

In the "United Service," Napoleon J. T. Dana, who graduated in the class of 1842, speaking of the advantages of the early method of admitting to the Military Academy, says: "It is not to be denied there were many, who, on their arrival at West Point, were not able to pass even that simple trial, but all were told off into sections, cadet instructors appointed over them, and, after the usual three weeks' recitations were generally qualified to pass by the day examination was held." The practice of having cadet instructors was discontinued a number of years ago. We do not know the nature of the questions put to the candidates in Gen. Dana's time, but the following, taken from Capt. Charles King's recollections in the November number of the magazine, will give a fair idea of the questions asked in the latter years of cadet instructing: "If three white men, one of them a nigger, and the other a woman, start from the same place at the same time and travel in opposite directions, which will get there first?"

CHAPLAIN J. J. KANE, U. S. N., sailed on the Star steamer *Westerland* on Saturday to join the flagship *Pensacola*, European Station, to which he was ordered on Jan. 18.

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References:

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GEO. G. MULLINS, Chaplain U. S. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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ARMYNAVY.

REORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENTS.

A BILL to consolidate the departments of the
Army has been introduced in the Senate which, it
is stated on good authority, was prepared by a
Naval officer who is bitterly opposed to the proposed
scheme for the reorganization of the Navy Depart-
ment. His object is said to be to secure the assist-
ance of the Army in defeating Secretary WHITNEY'S
measure. The programme, as explained to us, is to
have the argument made that a system which works
well for the one Service should work as well for
the other. The Army, it is well known, does not
want a change. That being so the Army influence
while opposing the FRYE bill will at the same time
be assisting those who object to a change in the
Navy system. Senator FRYE'S bill will be found
under our Congressional head, among the bills in-
troduced in the Senate (S. 1538).

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has laid
aside the subject of reconstruction of the Navy until
the Secretary of the Navy can furnish them with
copies of the plans of vessels which the WALKER
Board is now considering, and in the meantime are
investigating the proposed scheme for the reorgani-
zation of the Navy Department Bureau system.
Secretary WHITNEY was before them on Wednesday
and restated the argument contained in his annual
report for a consolidation of some of the bureaus.
The committee have prepared the draft of a bill to
carry out his programme, which he examined and
approved. It is entitled a bill to consolidate the bu-
reaus of the Navy Department, and for other pur-
poses. It is the same in substance as that of Sena-
tor FRYE relating to the War Department, the word
"Navy" being substituted for "War" and "Army."
The second bureau is called "A Bureau of Material,
Construction and Repair." The chiefs of bureaus
are to be appointed from officers on the active list
not below the rank of "Commander," and the chief
of bureau appointed from civil life is to have the
highest pay of commodore. The second division in
the Department of Personnel is to be "a hydro-
graphic division" instead of "a division of inspec-
tion." In place of "a division of Quartermaster's
stores" "a division of construction and equipment"
is provided the Navy, and one of "steam engineer-

ing" instead of engineering. The head of the Ord-
nance Division is to be the "Director of Naval
Ordnance;" the head of the Division of Medicine
and Surgery, "Surgeon General," each to have the
same relative rank and pay, and to be appointed in
the same manner as the officers now holding cor-
responding positions. Sections 16, 17 and 20 of the
Naval bill are as follows:

Sec. 16. That the Bureau of Material, Construction, and
Repair shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the
Navy, have charge of and be responsible for the construc-
tion and repair of all hulls, engines, boilers, machinery,
spars, sails, rigging, and all other outfits, and all ordnance
and other equipments for ships built or prepared at the
Navy-yards, as well as for the supervision and inspection
of all construction and repairs executed for the Navy by
private parties under contract with the Navy Department.

Sec. 17. That the Bureau of Personnel, under the direction
of the Secretary of the Navy, shall have charge of the Naval
Observatory, the Naval Asylum, and the naval educational
establishments; shall direct the movements and inspection
of fleets and of vessels acting singly; shall have charge of
all ships in commission and the correspondence relating
thereto, as well as the movements, employment, and inspec-
tion of officers and men, and shall keep their records of
service.

Sec. 20. That there shall be in the Department of the Navy
a Board of Council, composed of the Chiefs of the several
Bureaus, the Director of Naval Ordnance, and three officers
of the Navy to be detailed from time to time by the Sec-
retary of the Navy; and officers so detailed shall, while on
such duty, receive the highest pay of their respective
grades: Provided, That there shall always be a Naval con-
structor and a chief engineer of the Navy members of the
Board.

All the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Depart-
ment have given the House Committee on Naval
Affairs their views as to Secretary WHITNEY'S plan.
Captains WALKER and HARMONY are the only two
that favor it as a whole. They all agreed upon
the provision creating the Bureau of Accounts.
The majority of the other features were opposed by
Captains SICARD, SCHLEY, Chief Constructor WILSON,
Engineer-in-Chief LORING and Dr. GUNNELL. The
Chief Constructor regarded it as impracticable to
concentrate the work in Navy-yards, as proposed by
the bill. The Engineer-in-Chief said the proposed
plan, while centralizing authority, would diffuse
responsibility. The committee expects to complete
consideration of the measure this week, after which
they propose to consider the Navy Appropriation
Bill.

MAGAZINE ARMS.

ONE of the most noticeable phrases of the brief
report of General S. V. BENÉ to the Secretary of
War on Magazine Guns, printed in the JOURNAL of
December 19, was this: "I have been and am an
advocate for a magazine gun." We have since been
informed that the Spencer smooth-bore shot-gun,
carrying six buckshot cartridges in its magazine,
has been undergoing tests at the Springfield Armory.

In Colonel V. LOEBELL'S report of the changes in
military matters for 1884, it is stated that "the
question of the introduction of a repeating rifle re-
mains where it was. Switzerland alone has armed
her infantry with it, and the other Powers still
maintain an expectant attitude regarding it. It is
recognized on all sides that sufficient grounds do
not at present exist for its adoption. The most
valuable quality in such an arm is, that the time
employed with the ordinary rifle in loading can be
devoted to taking more careful aim, rather than the
increased rapidity of fire to be obtained from it.
But to profit by this it must be in the hands of care-
fully trained and perfectly drilled troops, failing
which its employment would be detrimental. The
question, however, of the moral effect which must
be produced by troops armed with the present rifle
being opposed to an enemy armed with the repeater,
has also to be considered. This must be a powerful
incentive to lead other armies to adopt the latter
should it be introduced by any one of the greater
military Powers, and for this reason no pains are
being spared to test the capabilities of the arm."

And yet, so great has been the advance even in
the last few months, in this respect, that we are
able to get together many examples of progress.

In France we find the War Minister, General
CAMPENON, ordering 100 magazine rifles to be issued
to each light infantry battalion as an experimental
measure. They are of the modified Gras pattern,
and contain in a cylinder eight cartridges, which
are moved into the barrel, as required by means of a
spring. The change in the Gras rifle has been made
by a Lieutenant ROBIN, of the 21st Regiment, with
little addition to its weight or cost, and hardly any
diminution of its shooting qualities. It is esti-
mated that the eight cartridges can be fired in as
many seconds, and the repeater be reloaded in ten
seconds. This result seems to have been obtained

during some experiments made at the camp of Chalons and Langres, and at Sens. It shows that the Robin can be fired with even greater rapidity than the Kropatschek, in use in the French Marine.

In Austria the new rifle, the Mannlicher, with which the Austro-Hungarian infantry is to be armed has, the London *Standard's* correspondent at Pesth says, been tested during the past three months by five battalions, and found to be excellent in every way, and altogether superior to the French repeating rifle. The correspondent had an opportunity of handling one of these weapons, and he says the chief point seems to be the wonderfully simple manner in which, by means of spiral springs, the cartridges are pushed forward and the empty cases thrown out. One pressure on the crank places five cartridges ready for firing, and another turn ejects five empty cartridge cases, five fresh cartridges being simultaneously placed in the magazine.

The Mannlicher was exploited in England three years ago and a company, limited, with an imposing financial prospectus, organized to develop its fortunes. It did not, however, find favor with experts, being a complicated construction and costly to produce. It is noteworthy that the Austrian officers almost unanimously opposed the introduction of a repeating arm, while the privates are anxious for it.

In England, as we have already noted in the JOURNAL, the British Admiralty has decided to supply the Navy this year with 3,000 Spencer-Lee magazine rifles, by way of trying this arm. The Enfield Committee selected the Spencer-Lee and Owen Jones magazine rifles as the two best submitted to the Government, and the former was still further improved. A correspondent of the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, who has been examining the armaments of the great Powers, reaches these conclusions: "1. That the adoption of magazine or repeating rifles is inevitable. 2. That 'the time when' will be determined just as the introduction of the breech loader was determined—that is, the moment the magazine rifle is used in actual warfare, its superiority will be so plainly demonstrated that all the States of Europe will change their armaments in a panic, as they did in 1866, when the Prussian needle gun infantry destroyed the Austrian muzzle-loading infantry. 3. That machine guns are condemned by the military authorities in Europe, not because they are machine guns, but because they are unreliable, and that their use in the field as part of the general armament of regular armies is not likely to become general in Europe."

These illustrations sufficiently indicate what we are to expect as to magazine or repeating rifles in the future. It may be added that "*Les Armes à Répétition*" by Captain J. BORNEQUE, of the French First Engineers, after an elaborate review of the principles of the magazine arm concludes that in some form it must be the arm of the future. Perhaps the German War Minister, BONSART VON SCHELLEN-DORFF, hits the nail best in saying that it will be with the repeating rifle as with the needle gun—after the next war everybody will want it.

We are glad to note that the fund being raised for the bereaved widow of the late Major General W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., has already obtained good proportions—in the neighborhood of last accounts of \$30,000. The nation certainly ought not to need any reminder of its duty in this particular. Congress, also, seems disposed to act liberally in the matter.

LAST HONORS TO HANCOCK.

THE funeral ceremonies in New York City over the body of the late Major-General Hancock took place at Trinity Church on the forenoon of Saturday, Feb. 13, commencing at 10 A. M. Like those of Gen. McClellan, they were simple in their character, in deference to the expressed wish of the deceased General, but they were none the less impressive. At an early hour the immediate relatives looked for the last time upon the face of the departed hero. The bereaved widow was too prostrated to stand the shock of such an ordeal. Between 8 and 9 A. M., under the direction of Adj.-Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. Army, the body was taken from the house by the detail of non-commissioned officers, under Lieut. H. J. Reilly, selected for the purpose, and carried to the C. A. Arthur and then brought to the Battery, where the hearse and carriages and the troops of the 5th U. S. Artillery, under Gen. R. H. Jackson, were

in readiness to receive it. The pallbearers had already assembled in a room in the Barge Office, kindly provided by the Custom House authorities. The police, under Inspector Steers, were also present in large numbers, and their arrangements were perfect. Not a hitch occurred anywhere. When the body had been placed in the hearse the procession moved in due order to the church, passing between thousands of spectators, whose reverent and sorrowful demeanor attested the universal grief. Promptly at 10 A. M. the remains were carried into the church, already filled to its utmost capacity, but yet no unseemly crush. Col. W. B. Beck and his assistants, Capt. R. W. Young and Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, U. S. A., having taken excellent precautions to prevent this. As the coffin was borne up the steps the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity, himself the son of a soldier of two wars, and Chaplain Goodwin, from Governor's Island, met it and led the way up the main aisle to the chancel steps. The congregation rose as the chaplain's voice began the beautiful recitative, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." At the left of the casket, in front, walked Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and on the right Secretary Bayard—the highest representatives of the civil and military authority. Behind the coffin the mourners came and then the remaining pallbearers.

Gen. Sheridan sat in a front pew on the left with General Sherman and the other pallbearers. Over on the right sat Secretaries Bayard and Endicott, Gens. Sherman, Smith and Newton and other officials. On the flanks in the side aisles were Geo. W. Childs, Algernon S. Sullivan, Hamilton Fish, Gens. Sickles and Avery, D. A. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, Senator Evarts, ex-Chief Justice Daly, Maj. McLean, Joseph H. Choate, Jesse Seligman, John T. Agnew, the Rev. John P. Newman, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. Kilburn Knox and a deputation from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Col. George H. Hopper and a deputation from the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic; a detail from the New Hancock Post, G. A. R.; Gen. Dennis F. Burke and a detachment of ex-officers of the old Irish Brigade; Gen. John Cochran, Gen. Horatio C. King, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Adjutant Gen. Farnsworth, representing Gov. Hill. The Grand Army of the Republic was largely represented.

The body was then taken from the church, passing between the pallbearers at the gates, and at 10.45 A. M. the procession reformed and escorted it to the Battery, where it was taken on board the steamer and conveyed to Jersey City and there placed on board the special train for Norristown, Pa., the home of the General and the place of final interment.

Everywhere as the funeral train passed were public demonstrations of respect, such as have seldom been seen in this country. The train reached Philadelphia at about 2 P. M., and numerous distinguished Pennsylvanians, members of the Loyal Legion, etc., were taken on board. Norristown was reached at about 3 P. M., and there everything was in readiness and all that was possible done to facilitate the last ceremonies. The entire population lined the streets, the church bells were rung and to their mournful music, for at the request of Mrs. Hancock no military bands were present, the funeral procession moved to the cemetery. The members of the Loyal Legion had already arrived and formed a double line before a mound into which two iron portals open. In one—the older and plainer of the two—the family of John Hancock, the General's brother, lie buried. The other is the General's tomb, containing besides his remains those of his only daughter, Ada, who died in New York some years ago. As the casket was placed in the receptacle a touching office was performed. It was General Hancock's expressed wish that in death only a laurel wreath of his comrades of the Loyal Legion should lie upon his bier and some token of domestic love. So, at this moment an attendant placed upon it two wreaths of immortelles. One was inscribed "Husband," the other "Daughter." With the laurels of the Legion, the first was placed upon the General's casket. The other was laid upon the coffin of his dead child.

Then came the farewell salute by Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artillery, under command of Major W. F. Randolph, and then the bugler sounded "taps" and all was over, and one of the noblest soldiers America has ever known lay at rest. The immense assemblage slowly dispersed, and the funeral train took back the official personages, friends, etc., to Philadelphia and New York.

MONCURE D. CONWAY has published in *Harper's Magazine* for March a description of Krupp's "Iron City Beside the Ruhr," which is so charming, because of its picturesque style, that it cannot fail to beguile those magazine readers who have the modicum of interest in the industrial facts it presents. Mr. Conway had the rare good fortune to secure entrance within the portals of Herr Krupp's fortress on the Ruhr, and he tells us that others are excluded, not

because there are secrets to guard, but for the reason that the work is of the responsible kind, requiring a minute and constant attention from the workmen that must not be distracted. The main secrets of the Krupp establishment at Essen are "the cumulative perfection of its plant, its infinite capacity for taking pains, its power to prefer genuineness to gain, and its willingness as well as ability to invest money to any extent in experiments that promise improvement, in securing the very best ores, and in employing capable managers and men of science." These are Krupp's "open secrets." Mr. Conway describes in a most interesting way the wonders of this vast establishment, which has a daily capacity of two and one-half miles of rails (2,700), 350 tires, 150 axles, 180 wheels, 1,000 wedges, and 1,500 bombshells, and which can in one month furnish complete 250 field pieces, thirty 5.7-inch cannon, fifteen 9.33-inch cannon, eight 11-inch cannon, and one 14-inch gun, weighing 57 short tons. Ingots of crucible steel weighing 75 tons can be turned out if needed from the contents of crucibles each holding 50 to 100 lbs., the result being a mass homogeneous throughout. Mr. Conway is a little astray in his figures, for he tells us that Mr. Krupp sent a mass of steel "weighing about two and one-half million of pounds" to the London Exhibition of 1851 and has since so far surpassed it that he can now make "blocks of seventy-five tons if required." According to our figuring the first block must have weighed over eleven hundred tons. Mr. Conway's article has twenty-one illustrations, including a portrait of Mr. Krupp.

SENATOR MANDERSON presented a resolution in the Senate on Friday directing that the Secretaries of State and War inquire into and report to the Senate the facts pertaining to the killing of Captain Crawford, 3d U. S. Cavalry, by Mexican troops; also as to what steps are being taken for punishment by the Mexican Government of those guilty of alleged outrage, and whether reparation and indemnity should not be made to those who suffered, and also whether ample and full apology should not be rendered for this apparent gross insult to our Army. At a meeting of the House Naval Committee on Friday a favorable report was adopted on Mr. Thomas's resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House of the number of retired officers now in service, their pay and causes for retirement. The bill for the consolidation of bureaus was under discussion, but final action was not reached. The majority of members agree to several features of the bill, but it will not be reported favorably until some amendments are made. A special meeting is called for Monday next to consider the subject of the reconstruction of the Navy. The sub-committee on that subject will probably have a draft of a bill prepared by that time.

ACCORDING to the *Army and Navy Gazette* the army which England is keeping in Egypt Proper cannot be considered as being engaged on very arduous service; in fact, their life is all beer and skittles, diversified by dancing and theatrical entertainments, and the feats of non-commissioned officers and privates on the light fantastic toe, on the banjo, and on the boards, are fittingly celebrated by enthusiastic reporters. Accounts of these amusements fill many columns of the intelligent press of Alexandria. One regiment entertains another on such a day, and a return *fête* is given the next, and the Egyptian Barracks at Abbasiyeh and the Kasr-el-Nil echo to the choruses of Christy minstrels, and to the sounds of revelry by night.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE, U. S. N., in describing last week before the United Service Club some of his Arctic experiences said: "I have slept comfortably on top of a sled in a sleeping bag, with the thermometer 100 degrees below the freezing point of water." He also said "that with his knowledge, born of experience, he expected at some future day to conduct a party in safety to the Arctic regions, and to find a grand, public-spirited citizen, of vast means, who would aid him in solving the problem of a commercial pole. The road was one of trial and tribulation, but the object was attainable and the scientific world would not be satisfied until it was reached."

THE Council of the Military Service Institution has invited General William F. Smith (late U. S. Army) to read a paper upon the "Life and Services of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock," in the rooms of the Institution at Governor's Island, Thursday, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M. The paper will be supplemented by remarks, from members and others, comprising personal recollections of the deceased. It is intended to publish the entire proceedings in monograph form, as a tribute to the memory of the distinguished soldier who has been President of the Institution since its organization.

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation of the Simms-Edison Electric Torpedo Company was filed in New

York on Wednesday. The capital is \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The company propose to manufacture, sell and use torpedoes, torpedo boats, submarine vessels and war ships, war materials, electric machinery, electric cables and motors. The incorporators are Thomas A. Edison, Charles Batchelor, Gardiner C. Sims, W. Scott Sims, Lewis May, John Anderson, William M. Deen, Frank W. Allen and George H. Stagner.

THE growth of individual and corporate wealth is one of the features of this industrial age. The Rothschilds are said to have a capital of one thousand millions, all accumulated within the last fifty years. How much the first Vanderbilt, Cornelius, "the Commodore," left it is impossible to say, for we have it on the authority of one of the executors of his will that not even they knew exactly. One hundred millions is supposed to have been about the amount, and to this the son, William H., added an equal sum, making his total wealth, at the time of his death, nearly or quite, two hundred millions. Of our financial institutions insurance companies show the most remarkable results of steady accumulation. One of the oldest of these, the New York Life, established forty-one years ago, reports cash assets on January 1, 1886, of \$66,864,321, to secure insurance to the amount of \$259,676,500. During the year 1885 the business of this company showed a total income of over \$16,100,000, and payments to policy holders of about \$8,000,000; an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in income, over \$3,000,000 in surplus, over \$7,000,000 in assets, and of over 30,000,000 of insurance in force. At this rate another half century of existence will give the New York Life over \$400,000,000 of assets. There are possible dangers to the community in this growth of corporate wealth but its advantages to those who participate in the insurance guarantees of this company are obvious.

In their report recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the President to raise two regiments of volunteers for service against the Apaches, the House Military Committee, after reviewing the history of the outbreak and the campaign against the hostiles, say:

The conceded failure of the Army to give adequate protection to the lives and property of the settlers on the frontier does not relieve Congress of the responsibilities. If after eight months of active operations against the hostiles on the part of the Army, human lives in those Territories are still in jeopardy, and not a single one of the fifty murders of 200 defenceless men, women and children and the destroyers of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has been killed or captured, it is time something was done by Congress to make good the guarantee of protection which is the first duty of civilized governments. The failure of the military to suppress this outbreak is the failure of system in a contest with chaos. The Army is an organization adapted to civilized war and not adapted to stealth, treachery, and murder. Manifestly what the Army needs in the operations against the mountain Indians of these Territories is a light-armed body of men who shall approximate the Indian in skill, endurance, and equipment. Let the Indian be met with his own methods and he will be speedily subdued.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Frank Heath, Ordnance Dept., ordered from Springfield, Mass., to Hartford, Conn., to inspect machine guns. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav., appointed Inspector of Ordnance on Ordnance stores and quartermaster's property at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for which Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., is responsible. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

1st Lieut. N. P. Phisterer, 1st Inf., is granted four months' leave, with permission to apply for two months extension. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

Ordnance Sergt. Chas. O'Brien, Sergeant Timothy Casey, 5th Cav., and Sergt. Michael Maloney, 4th Art., are retired from active service. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, D. Q. M. G., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., on public business. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)

The orders of Jan. 20, directing Major A. Stickney, Corps of Engineers, to take station at Milwaukee is revoked, and Major C. W. Raymond will proceed to Louisville, Ky., relieving Lt.-Col. W. E. Merrill, C. E., of charge of Louisville and Pontard Canal, etc. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 19.)

RECENT DEATHS.

COMMANDER RODERICK S. MCCOOK, U. S. N., retired, died Feb. 13, at his residence in Vineland, New Jersey. He entered the Naval Academy from Ohio in 1854, and was graduated in 1859, and assigned to the *San Jacinto* on the west coast of Africa. In 1861 he returned home and performed meritorious service throughout the war, being in several engagements. He attained the grade of Commander Sept. 25, 1873, and was retired from active service Feb. 23, 1885. The remains were taken to Steubenville, O., for interment.

About a year ago he removed to Vineland in the hope of deriving benefit from the mild climate of South Jersey. The immediate cause of his death was concussion of the brain, occasioned by a recent fall from his carriage. His last hours were cheered by the presence of his wife, son, and two brothers—General Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the U. S. Senate, and Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, the distinguished pastor of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Another brother, Rev. J. J. McCook, pastor of a prominent Episcopal Church, in Hart-

ford, Conn., and professor in Trinity College, officiated at the request of the family. Commander McCook was also a cousin of General A. McD. McCook, Colonel of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and belongs to a well-known family of "fighting McCooks," which furnished so many soldiers of distinction to the Civil War.

ANOTHER of the men so prominent during the Civil War, Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of the State of New York, died at 10 p. m., Feb. 12, 1886, at the residence at Utica, N. Y., of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. His distinguished career is epitomized by the Governor of the State in his message to the Legislature, in which he says:

For over half a century he has been prominent in the affairs of our State, having been three times a member of the Legislature, once Speaker of the Assembly, Mayor of the city of Utica, Presidential elector, and twice its Governor. In addition to these honors conferred upon him by the people, he has acceptably served upon several important commissions appointed to the Executive, and in 1868 he was the candidate of a great party for the Presidency of the United States, and received therefor the electoral vote of his native State. During his long career he has always discharged the duties of the high trusts committed to him with conspicuous fidelity, most signal ability, and conscientious devotion to the public good. As Chief Executive of the State during the critical period in its history he was earnest in his defence of the Union and loyal to the Executive of the Constitution, and at the same time was bold and fearless in the protection of every just right of the honorable citizen, and zealous in the maintenance of the sacred honor and credit of the State.

THE funeral of the late Lieut.-Comdr. Richard M. Cutts, U. S. N., took place at Mare Island Navy yard, Cal., Feb. 5, the body being interred in the Yard Cemetery. The service was conducted by Chaplain Thompson and the casket was carried to the hearse by a body guard consisting of eight seamen from the *Independence*. The pall-bearers were: Commander J. B. Coghlan, Lieutenant D. Dehanty, Lieutenant U. R. Harris, Paymaster J. Q. Barton, Surgeon T. H. Streets, and Engineer L. R. Harvey.

MR. WILLIAM S. SMOOT, who died in Chicago Feb. 18, 1886, joined the 1st Maryland Infantry in 1863, as 1st Lieutenant, and in 1864 was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, and for his faithful and meritorious services therein received the brevet of 1st Lieutenant in 1867, and resigned in 1870, and was thereafter Superintendent of the Remington Armory at Ilion, N. Y.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. FOWLER, who died in Baltimore a few days ago, was the man who, sailing into Savannah just at the outbreak of the war, refused to haul down the Stars and Stripes that fluttered at his maintop. He was put into prison, but was released, and afterward was fleet pilot of the Fort Fisher expedition.

MRS. JULIA M. LEE, widow of Major Richard B. Lee, formerly of the 3d Artillery and Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, died at Washington, Feb. 7, at an advanced age. Major Lee, it may be recollected, resigned May 9, 1861, and died in 1875.

THE death of one of the most distinguished and few surviving British officers of the Crimean War is reported in that of Gen. Sir W. S. R. Norcott, aged eighty-two years.

MR. JOHN OTTO, who was a Sergeant in Seymour's Battery of the 1st U. S. Artillery, when Fort Sumter fell in 1861, died at Newark, N. J., Feb. 9.

VISCOUNT EDWARD CARDWELL, British Secretary of State for War some years ago, when the purchase system in the army was abolished, died Feb. 15.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAY HUMPHREYS STACEY, Captain in the 12th U. S. Infantry, whose death at Fort (N. Y., Feb. 12, was recorded last week, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1837. His father, David Bevan Stacey, was at one time a leading shipping merchant of that city, but the home of the family had been in Delaware County and in Chester from the year 1633, when his ancestor, John Bevan, a quaker of Glamorganshire, Wales, emigrated to this country for opinion's sake. The great grandson of John, Captain Davis Bevan, of the Continental Line, distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and was the grandfather of Colonel Stacey's father. The Staceys were New England people, tracing their descent from the Rev. Joseph Stacey, one of the Pilgrims who started in the *Speedwell*. George Stacey graduated at Harvard, a classmate of John Quincy Adams, in 1784, his second son being David B. Stacey, the colonel's father. Colonel Stacey's maternal grandfather was Constantine Van Dyke, a prominent member of the Dutch East India Company, and was sent to France as one of the hostages for the ransom of Flushing early in the century. From these ancestors Colonel Stacey inherited the stubborn valor, the absolute integrity and truthfulness, the cheerful spirit and lovable nature that through a career now abruptly closed endeared him to so many in the Army. At nineteen years of age he accompanied General Edward Beale in the survey of the land from Albuquerque to Cadiz, and, returning to the United States by way of Calcutta and the Cape of Good Hope in a merchant ship, joined the U. S. steamer *Cruader* as master's mate during a cruise in the Cuban waters, and subsequently served as acting Lieutenant in the Coast Survey.

He was appointed 1st Lieutenant 12th Infantry May 14, 1861, accompanied General Clitz, with the 1st Battalion, to the Peninsula, and was present at the siege of Yorktown and subsequent operations around Richmond to the battle of Gaines's Mill, where he received the bullet in the right side which he retained to his death. He served as Adjutant 1st Battalion, under Colonel Blunt, at the second battle of Bull Run, through the Maryland campaign and Antietam, and the Rappahannock campaign, including the Fredericksburg campaign. Having been thrown from his horse and seriously injured, in December of 1862 he was appointed Quartermaster 3d Battalion at Ft. Hamilton, and, with Co. F, of the 2d Battalion, assisted in quelling the draft riots in New York City in July, 1863. Returning to the field in November, he was appointed Quartermaster 1st Battalion, February, 1864, and engaged in the Wilderness

campaign, embracing the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and all the minor operations of that period of daily battles and endless slaughter. In June, 1864, he became aide to General Ayres, commanding the 2d Division, 5th Corps, and served with that officer during the operations in the lines of Petersburg, including the mine explosion in July, '64, and the battles on the Weldon Railroad, August 18, 19 and 20, 1864. Two of his brevets, those of captain and lieutenant-colonel were for gallant and meritorious services in these battles on the Weldon Railroad.

He had been promoted captain 12th Infantry, August 19, 1864, and in September, 1864, he left Gen. Ayres's staff to become Commissary of Mustering of the 2d Army Corps, and in that capacity, which includes that of aid on the field of battle, he sawarduous service under Generals Hancock and Humphreys until the surrender of Lee's army, participating in the battles of Boynton Plank Road, Armstrong's Mills, and Hatcher's Run, and receiving a brevet for gallant and meritorious services in this the closing campaign of the War. When the 2d Corps was disbanded in June, 1864, Col. Stacey, after a brief tour on recruiting service, rejoined his regiment in Washington and was selected as aid to Gen. Canby, then commanding the Department of Washington, continuing with that officer and afterwards with Gen. Emory as Inspector General of the Department until 1869, when he went with his regiment to the Pacific Coast. The testimony of these distinguished officers, most of whom have already passed away, to his gallantry and coolness in action, and to the fidelity, tact and ability with which he carried out the duties committed to his charge in peace and war are matters of record. In 1869 Col. Stacey married May H., daughter of Hon. Thaddeus and Delia Banks, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who, with the three children, Delia, Aubrey, and Cromwell, survive him. Of his fourteen years service in California, Nevada, and Arizona, during most of which time he commanded the posts of Fort Mojave, Camp Halleck, and Fort Thomas, alternating with Indian campaigning and detached duties, it is to be said that the same single hearted devotion to duty and thoroughness in the execution of all orders and duties marked his career. Both there and in his commands of Plattsburg Barracks and Fort Ontario, in the State of New York, his quiet urbanity, his dignity, the zeal he manifested for the interests of the Government, with his public spirit and eagerness to benefit the neighborhood in which he found himself, won for him the admiration and affection of the citizens. His funeral was largely attended by the people of Oswego. The band of his regiment preceded the escort composed of the company he had commanded for 22 years, assisted by the companies of Captain Herron and Lt. Stearns, N. Y. National Guard, and two encampments G. A. R. The escort was commanded by his old lieutenant, Capt. Halloran, of the 13th. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Parkhurst, Myron Pardee, Hosmer, Allen, Schwer, Richardson, Irwin, and Clarke, of Oswego, and Captains Parker, Brown, Craigie, Hurst, Lieuts. Wilson and Witherspoon, of the 12th Inf.

The love of his brother officers was shown by the large number of the 12th Inf., who gathered from the neighboring posts to perform the last offices. We who have borne with him the burden of many years can testify to the beauty of his character as son, and brother, husband, father, and comrade. We have tears for the bereaved ones, but we remember with pride the lustre he has shed on our escutcheon.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1886.

THE coming appointments of major and brigadier-generals and the consequent changes in high commands continue to be the all-absorbing topics in Army circles. As to the major-generalships, all seem to agree that the President will adhere strictly to the rule of seniority, thus advancing Generals Howard and Terry. The only question in doubt is as to which will secure the senior vacancy. It is true that only a few weeks' difference exists between the two appointments, but the question of rank is always an important item to every officer, and in this case the question of the command of the Army might be involved, in certain contingencies.

The question of the selection of brigadiers is much more in doubt. Willcox is the senior among the 40 colonels of the line, and he has the advantage of personal acquaintance with the President, who is said to have, when he was Governor of New York, endorsed him for appointment as brigadier-general. Against him is urged the fact of his early retirement and the claims of other arms of the Service to consideration in view of the fact that the infantry is so well represented in the list of general officers. Colonel Willcox has many earnest and influential friends who are making their influence felt. He and Colonel Ruger are considered the strongest infantry candidates. Colonel Carlin should, however, be considered as in the race. He is also favored with the personal acquaintance of the President. They were young men together in the city of Buffalo. Colonel Carlin commanded a company of young men there, and President Cleveland, as a member of it, received his first lesson in drill from him. This personal acquaintance, coupled with his good record, might also put him on the list of favorable candidates. He had an interview with the President this week, with what result is not known.

It has been said that Col. Ruger is booked for the Judge Advocate Generalship when the President can see his way clear to making the appointment. In view of the possibility that the appointments will fall to the cavalry and artillery, the gossips have selected Cols. Ayres and Merritt as the coming men. The latter is strongly urged by the Lieutenant General. It is said that the President promised him the next appointment when Gibbon was promoted. The fact that Col. Ayres was so strongly recommended by Gen. Hancock is looked upon by some as greatly strengthening his chances.

So much for gossip. As to real facts, thus far the President has given no consideration to the subject beyond receiving applications and listening to the endorsements made by politicians and others who call in behalf of their particular constituent. When he gets time to take up the subject he will no doubt follow out his custom of looking over the record of every applicant, thoroughly. He has not yet sent to the War Department for the records in any case. The understanding is that none of the appointments will be made until Gen. Pope retires, when they will all be made together.

The only Army appointments the President is now considering are those of Chaplains and Assistant Judge Advocate General. These appointments are looked for daily.

Until the majors and brigadier generals have been appointed it is useless to comment on the changes in Division and Department commands. As to the Division of the Atlantic it is said at Army Headquarters the Gen. Schofield, who is the senior major general, is entitled to the choice of changing his present command, which Gen. Hancock, as senior major general, was frequently urged by the Lieutenant General to accept. Gen. Hancock only refused because he was loth to leave his friends in New York.

Fifty-three recruits were ordered, Thursday, to be sent to the Dept. of Texas for assignment to the 19th Infantry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE LATE COMDR. N. W. HAYWARD, U. S. N.
ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 22.

THE news of the death of Comdr. Nicholas W. Hayward, in command of the United States ship-of-war *Quinnchaug*, which occurred on the night of Jan. 17 from typhoid fever, occasioned deep regret throughout Alexandria, as, although he had not had time to become very well known to us here, having only arrived about a month previously to take over the command of the ship, it is well known that he was deservedly popular among his comrades in the United States Navy, for whom and for his children great sympathy was expressed. The funeral procession, consisting of nine boats from the American war vessels, *Quinnchaug* and *Kearsarge*, followed by boats from the English, French, and Egyptian men-of-war in harbor, left the former vessel for the shore at 1.30 P. M. on Jan. 19, the men-of-war and the merchant vessels in port, half-masting their ensigns at the same time. On disembarking, the procession was formed up as follows by the American officer in command of the funeral party, acting under the order of Commo. Sigbee of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*:

First, a body of Egyptian mounted police, under the command of Col. de Coetlogon, followed by the band of the 1st Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who were succeeded by the buglers, drummers, and firing party of marines from the American war vessels. Next came a carriage containing the chaplain, and then the hearse, the coffin being covered with the American flag, surmounted by the cocked hat, sword, and epaulettes of the deceased, and by several wreaths. The hearse was escorted by 12 officers as pall bearers. These officers marched two and two on each side, the American officers being nearest the body, and consisted of Com. Sigbee, Lieut. Sperry, Lieut. Sturdy, Paymr. Slamm, Chief Engr. Allen, and Surg. Tryon, all belonging to the American Navy; the foreign officers including Coms. Foote and Goodrich, R. N., Col. Dorward, R. E., and another military officer, the captain of the Khedive's yacht *Mahroussa*, and an officer from the French man-of-war *Sane*. Following the remains came the body bearers, consisting of seamen from the American ships; then came a large detachment of sailors from the two American vessels, preceded by two petty officers bearing aloft the American ensign and pendant, both draped in crape. Following these came strong detachments of French and Egyptian seamen, the band of the *Mahroussa*, 130 men from H. M. S. *Orion*, a large body of Egyptian troops, about 150 men of the Dublin Fusiliers, then the officers belonging to the American vessels, followed by the greater number of the British naval and military officers composing the forces in Alexandria, and also by officers from the French and Egyptian men-of-war. The rear of the procession was followed up by H. E. the Governor of Alexandria, Osman Pasha Orphy, Government officials, foreign Consuls, and many of the leading civilians of Alexandria, all equally anxious to show their sympathy with the Americans in the sad event.

The march to the cemetery outside the Rosetta Gate was a long one, being about two and a half miles; but, owing to the admirable police arrangements and the quiet orderly behavior of the European and Arab crowds that lined the whole route, no hitch of any kind took place, although the procession itself was over 850 strong. On approaching the cemetery, the procession passed between the opened ranks of a strong detachment of the King's Royal Rifles, under Col. Crosbie, who were extended from the cemetery gate, resting on their arms reversed. On arrival at the gate, the coffin was taken from the hearse and borne to the grave, followed by the American and foreign officers and the firing party. Here the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. S. C. Ewing, D. D., and three farewell volleys were fired by the American Marines. Among those present at the cemetery were his Excellency Osman Pasha Orphy, Governor of Alexandria; Admiral Morice Pasha, Col. Hon. R. H. de Montmorency, commanding garrison of Alexandria; Capt. Royse, R. N., Senior Naval Officer, and the officers of H. M. S. *Orion*; Col. Cleland and officers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Col. Crosbie and officers, King's Royal Rifles; Col. Dorward, R. E., Capt. Holme, D. A. A. G., Com. Goodridge, Lieut. Kinder, and Mr. Airey, of the Naval Transport Department, besides a number of other officers from the garrison, as well as officers from the French and Egyptian men-of-war, the Foreign Consuls, Capt. Bloomfield, R. N., Mr. Caillard, etc. The funeral procession was probably the most imposing ever seen in Alexandria, and the American officers appeared much touched and deeply grateful for the sympathy displayed by all, especially by the hearty co-operation of the British naval and military authorities, who had apparently not forgotten how their American cousins and friends had co-operated with them in clearing the streets of Alexandria during the scenes of 1882.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAVALRY TACTICS—No. II.

EVERY soldier naturally wishes to take a good look at the inspector or reviewing officer, especially if the officer is of high rank or a stranger. If the officer approaches the troop from the left the Austrian captain gives the command, "eyes left," and each soldier looks at the inspector and as he passes along the front, each man turns his head and follows him with his eyes until he passes to the right, when the captain commands, "Front." In passing in review each chief of a sub-division just before he salutes gives the command, "eyes right," (or "left," depending upon whether the reviewing officer is on the right or left of the column), and the command, "front," as he recovers sabre.

We attempt the impossible when we require cavalry to use the word "troop," when mounted, and "company," when dismounted. Officers when interested in drill will use the term most habitual with them. So we have some officers who shout "company," at mounted drills and others "troop," at dismounted drill. A battalion composed of infantry and cavalry dismounted is a mixed affair as to arms and uniforms, and it would be better to mix the orders by requiring cavalry to say "troop" and infantry say "company," than to confuse the officers.

When cavalry dismount to fight on foot the officers

dismounted use "company," while those remaining mounted use "troop."

Cavalry should use "company" at all times or "troop" exclusively, preferably the latter, as the one word would fully explain what is meant. As it is now, it is necessary to say "the company of infantry" or "the company of cavalry," in order to be understood.

Generally speaking, the mounted troops of other countries seem to work under two different systems. The Russian carries a musket and bayonet, a sabre or lance, and a whip instead of spurs. He expects to dismount and fight on foot with his horse lying down, and only occasionally to charge mounted.

In other countries the soldier is armed with pistol and sabre or lance. He is taught to use them and to ride and expects to fight on horseback. The rear rank men in addition carry carbines and are expected occasionally to act as infantry by dismounting and fighting on foot.

Our soldier is armed with carbine, pistol, and sabre. He is not taught the use of the sabre or to ride, and therefore always expects to dismount and fight on foot. Have we not selected the vices of both systems with the virtues of neither?

We seem to be practically mounted infantry with the disadvantage of using a weapon inferior to the musket.

THE THREE BATTALION BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

TO CHANGE our present infantry organization to the one proposed necessarily involves the advancement of a considerable number of officers; but to few, if any, does this step come, who should not long ago have been promoted.

In any pursuit, what else than the hope of something more and better in the future, is the potent impelling power and influence that constrains to an intensity and earnestness of application?

Another criticism of the bill is that the numerical strength of the Army is so small that the infantry can scarcely stand the attenuation which would result from the proposed increase of companies. It is believed, however, that it can, but, at the same time, ought not; and it is observed that Senator Manderson was not unmindful of this feature, as, in his speech, he shows that, constructively, the bill has in view an increase of enlisted strength sufficient to meet the requirements of the added companies. No one of intelligence can pretend or successfully claim that our Army or defensive measures in any respect are on a scale commensurate to the magnitude of our country, its interests and needs. The successful issue of the present attempt for the reorganization of the infantry may, and possibly will, cause a slight increase of the Army, and to that extent contribute to the "efficiency" of the Service.

In their annual reports for three successive years last past, the Commanding General of the Army and the Secretary of War have recommended an infantry organization similar to that projected by the Manderson bill. Men of such eminence and authority are not apt to officially pronounce concerning so important a subject without due consideration based upon broad and weighty reasons. They can have no personal interests to advance: the efficiency and good of the Service, of which they are the highest conservators, must be the motive that could win from them unqualified assent to this reorganization. In *Harper's Magazine* for October, 1877, Gen. McClellan, also, in an article entitled, "The Regular Army of the United States," strongly advocates the three-battalion organization for our infantry, and even on a more thorough and elaborate plan than that of the Manderson bill. At the same time he argues clearly and logically as to the prudence and necessity of a larger army than we maintain in time of peace, as he does again in a kindred article in *Harper's* for January, 1886.

As is well known, the proposed organization for infantry is not a mere theory or experiment, but in every advanced nation save our own, it is a practical and accomplished fact, made necessary by reason of modern military science and methods.

I am so reluctant in regard to expressing a difference of opinion with so good an advocate of the best interests of the military service of our country as is the Editor of the JOURNAL, that I hesitate to record this most friendly protest against his admonition, in the issue of Feb. 8, concerning the measuring of controversial swords over the Manderson bill, which, by the most strained construction, fails to disclose anything inimical to the interests of the public service or any individual, so that it is a matter of surprise and mystery that a spirit of hostility and opposition should be manifested from any quarter.

Now, when the JOURNAL admits to its columns that which is plainly and pointedly initiatory to a controversy, the Editor must perceive what will be the inevitable result; and his own conception of fair play, will, no doubt, determine the justice and propriety of permitting that the points and objections raised be met through the same channel as presented; and by such controversial contest, conducted, of course, without asperity or calling names, each party is put on his mettle, and every fact and argument is the more surely developed, and the very essence of the disputed issue unerringly disclosed.

The three battalion organization for our infantry, together with all the accruing results, as projected by the Manderson bill, is of so commendable a nature, and appeals so forcibly to favor as an important and necessary public measure, that its intrinsic merits should secure it plain sailing to success against all opposition; but human nature is inconsistent and imperfect, and many people are influenced by their prejudices and personal feelings to such an extent that they are prone to seize with avidity on a captious criticism, and employ it as a pretext, or convenient makeshift in formulating what they profess to believe is a serious objection, that it is essential to success to guard warily and advisedly against the poison of specious reasoning, as well as to combat whatever directly affects the merits of the issue presented.

We of the infantry are, I hope and believe, as good average Christians, as the world goes, as any other class of people, but we have not yet become exalted to that degree of sanctified perfection that, when smitten on one cheek, we will, simply and uncompainingly, turn the other also.

CHAS. HAY.

FORT PORTER, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1886.

THE STATE TROOPS.

LATEST PHASE OF THE VETERAN QUESTION.

THE following communication from the Committee of the Veteran Association was received by the chairman of the Conference Committee of this Board on Dec. 23. It would have received no consideration or notice were it not necessary to complete the record by correcting some of the inaccuracies which, by inadvertence or for some other reason, abound in its pages.

With this introduction the Conference Committee of the Board of Officers of the 7th regiment, which consists of George Moore Smith, Lieut. Col.; Wm. C. Casey, Capt., Co. I; Henry S. Steele, Capt., Co. B; Danl. Appleton, Capt., Co. F; A. W. Conover, Capt., Co. A, presented to the Board on Saturday, Feb. 13, its final report of the result of the recent negotiations towards a settlement of the difficulties between the regiment and the "Uniformed Veteran Corps." The communication referred to is one from the "Veteran" Committee in answer to the request of the 7th regiment, that the Veteran Association and its uniformed battalion discontinue the use of military titles and military uniforms, and the insignia of military rank.

It is an elaborate attempt to show that the uniformed Veterans if not the "salt of the earth," at least form the "salt" of the 7th regiment, and contains the following remarkable statement:

We have always hitherto considered it measurably our concern to watch over the discipline and conduct of our beloved regiment, and by advice and admonition, should it ever prove necessary, to correct irregularity, and the regiment has, thus far for 27 years, looked to us for advice, encouragement, etc.

The letter concludes with the following resolution:

We beg to advise you that at a special meeting of the Board of Management of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G., held on Dec. 16, 1885, the entire correspondence was laid before them, maturely considered, and the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Conference Committee of this Board be accepted and their action in every particular be and is hereby approved, that no further action be taken by said Committee until an official and formal compliance to their request of Sept. 24, 1885, be made in a manner as public and as broad as the publications issued Feb. 19 and 24, and July, 1884, over the official signature of the Commandant of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The regimental committee in reply emphatically declare that the Veterans have overstepped the limits of their charter and say:

The National Guard are earnestly opposed to uniformed veteranism, by which term is meant the use of military titles by those who do not hold or have not held lawful commissions of the grade or rank indicated by such titles; the wearing of military uniforms and the insignia of military rank by those who are not in the military services of the United States or any of the States, or who are not veterans of the War; and the use of the name and numerical designation of any regiment of the National Guard without its consent, by any other uniformed corps. So long as the National Guard and the 7th Regiment exist the opposition to this great military abuse will continue and increase.

The claims and statements made by the veterans are analyzed and their right to the title of a "military organization" is denied, and it is declared on the highest military authority in the State that the "Veterans of the 7th Regiment" is not one of the military organizations referred to in the Code, and as its uniform is similar to that worn by the general and staff officers of the National Guard, and as the insignia of rank worn are the same as used by the officers of the National Guard, it would seem that there should be no hesitation or delay in abandoning a practice so clearly unlawful, and in acceding to the respectful request of the Board of Officers on this subject.

The assertion that the veterans first donned a uniform in 1861 is shown to be incorrect.

After endorsing the action of Col. Clark with reference to the veterans, the committee recommends:

That the exempt members who are opposed to uniformed veteranism, and who are in accord with the regiment on this subject, should organize a new society or association for social and benevolent purposes, and especially to promote the welfare of the 7th Regiment, and that a cardinal principle of the society or association should be, that military titles, uniforms, and insignia of rank should not be used by its officers and members unless they are actively serving in the United States Army or in the National Guard, or are veterans of the war.

The following resolution was then adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the exempt members of this regiment be and are hereby respectfully requested to organize a new society or association for social and benevolent purposes, which shall also have for its objects the promotion of the welfare of the 7th Regiment and the preservation of pleasant recollections of service therein, and which shall not tolerate the use by its officers and members of military titles, uniforms, and insignia of rank, except by such as are actively serving in the U. S. Army or in the National Guard, or are veterans of the war, and that to a society or association thus organized the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment will give its united and earnest support.

GEN. GIBBON ON THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE following letter of a distinguished soldier, though not intended for publication, I take the liberty of sending to you.

It embodies some valuable suggestions worthy of careful consideration, especially by our representatives in Congress, who, I am glad to see, are disposed to greatly increase the annual appropriation for the uniformed militia of the several States. The reports of daily strikes and other riotous demonstrations are certainly sufficient warning for early and efficient preparation to meet emergencies at home, to say nothing of the possibilities of trouble with foreign nations. For instance, had Spain seized the Caroline Islands and become embroiled with Germany, Germany would have had at once attacked Cuba—and can we afford to let Germany have it?

HORATIO C. KING.

HQDQS. DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., Jan. 31, 1886.

Gen. H. C. King, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I am very glad to see by the last *United Service Magazine* that you are calling attention to the condition of our State militia. I hope the present Congress will do something towards making it more efficient, and provide some means for at least organizing it, so that in case of need one step will have been taken towards calling it into the field. Those who have served in war, whether as regulars or vol-

unteers, can appreciate the importance of this first step and know what a long step it is towards efficiency. I am especially glad to see the subject started by one, like yourself, who has had military experience, and is not now in the Service, for the reason that when such questions are started by members of our profession, there is apt to arise an idea that we are alarmists and think of nothing but war.

It has always appeared to me that with an organized strength of 87,070 men, and our six millions (and over) men available for military duty, we are trying to make a gimlet hole with an auger, and that if we would reverse the process, and as a commencement get one good regiment, say in each State, organized, drilled and disciplined, we could in time extend the system so as in a few years to organize all the force deemed necessary without infringing too much upon the time of individuals.

I am glad to see you call attention to our old laws still in force, the absurdities of which are very marked. Few, I suspect, in or out of the Service, could, at this day tell what kind of a thing a sponson was, and yet by law it is a part of the equipment of the commissioned officers of our State militia. Your suggested substitution of a spittoon is good, and I would further suggest that the officer in place of a hanger should carry in active service a rope.

Hoping that the acritation of this subject will continue until some useful result is reached.

I am, respectfully yours,
JOHN GIBSON.

REVIEW OF THE 11th REGT. BY THE LT.-GOV.

The review, dress parade, and reception of the 11th Regt. at Madison Square Garden next Monday evening, brings in to prominence a regiment long considered as good as out of existence. Its past history is interesting. About 1852 it was organized into so-called flank companies, as the 2d Regt. "Washington Rifles," under Col. Van Buren. Each company had its own distinctive uniform. What it was before this date there are no records to show. It was not until 1856 that the regiment was organized as the 11th Regt., still sticking, however, to its title, "Washington Rifles." Lieut.-Col. Bendix and Maj. Ferero, who were commissioned in 1857, were both promoted Brigadier Generals for gallantry in the field during the Rebellion. On April 24, 1861, the regiment received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Washington; the order was, however, countermanded a few days later. On May 28, 1862, the regiment started for Washington, but upon arriving at Baltimore was ordered to proceed to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived late in the afternoon of May 30. After following up the retreat of the rebel forces through Pennsylvania and Maryland to Gettysburg, the regiment was ordered back to New York, in July, 1863, to quell a riot which had broken out in this city. After being kept here under arms for 30 days, they were mustered out of the United States Service. Col. August Funk and Colonel Fred. Vilmar were both promoted Brigadier Generals, thus making four field officers of the 11th Regt. who were promoted to that position. Frederick Umberkaut was Colonel from April 23, 1875, until his death, May 10, 1883. The present Colonel, Albert P. Stewart, was elected June 1, 1885, and with the assistance of the other officers now holding commissions in the regiment, has done wonders to build it up. When he took command the regiment was practically dead and on the point of disbandment, while now it is very much alive and shows more improvement in the past six months than any other regiment in the State. Its undertaking at Madison Square Garden, on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, when the regiment will be reviewed by Lieut.-Gov. Edward F. Jones, bids fair to prove a grand success and will give an opportunity to the many friends of the regiment to congratulate it on its marvellous progress.

The regiment turned out quite strong in full uniform on Monday, February 15, at the presentation of marksman's badges. Owing to the difficulties under which the regiment has labored the number of marksmen was meagre and the presentation took but little time, nor did the manoeuvres amount to much on account of the limited size of the drill room, which gives the regiment the appearance of being all in a heap. The rank and file showed a marked improvement, but they are still very deficient especially in steadiness. Hands were raised to the faces, and heads bobbed and turned quite frequently, but under the new management this difficulty will soon be overcome.

DELINQUENCY COURTS AND FINES.

TRIALS by delinquency courts of officers and the imposition upon them of fines for trivial offences have been the cause of much dissatisfaction and trouble in both the 1st and 2d Divisions. This dissatisfaction exists particularly among those who are zealous, and habitually punctual attendants on occasions of duty, and who therefore keenly feel the annoyance of being brought before a court and fined for an occasional unavoidable absence. Of course, habitual offenders cannot be counted in this category. However, such trials are so distasteful to the better class of officers, that the ranking captain of a prominent 2d Division regiment, the commandant of a company with 103 members on its roll, and foremost in all military requirements, actually offered his resignation because he was tried and fined for an offence of this sort. In fact for a long time such courts were entirely discontinued in the 2d Division for this reason. The law, however, requires such trials, and to disregard it entirely would result in serious detriment to discipline. Besides, if officers so offending are caught they are not entirely blameless, because a fair excuse communicated to the proper authority within 5 days before or 5 days after the absence, will obviate all difficulties, and their neglect of availing themselves of this privilege frequently becomes the sole cause of subsequent annoyance. The prime source of trouble on this account, however, so far as regimental officers are concerned, is the anomalous paragraph of the code (121), which requires adjutants of regiments to make their reports of absentees direct to the Division commanders, thus depriving the colonels of all supervision in the matter. In numerous cases colonels afterwards proved cognizant of circumstances which would have exonerated the officers concerned, but, having no connection with the reports in the matter, and therefore no opportunity to lay the facts before the proper authority, trials were ordered and fines imposed, only to be subsequently remitted, as was the case recently with former officers in the 2d Division. This does not give dignity to the administration of justice nor force to the application of discipline, and as a first remedy the defective paragraph should be amended so as to make the regi-

mental commanders the medium of communication with the division commanders in this as well as all other matters where there exists a faulty regulation. After this it would be well for all offending parties to follow the advice of Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Molineux in his G. O. 3, where he says: "A little close study of the Code and Regulations will show officers that they would save themselves, and those whose duty it is to report, and pass upon, any alleged or apparent neglect of duty, great inconvenience and possibly chagrin, by asking to be excused within the limit of time prescribed, and then seeing that the officer whose duty it is to report delinquencies has a record of their being excused."

NEW YORK.

The non-commissioned officers of the 13th Regiment have sent us handsome invitations to their full dress reception at the armory on the evening of Feb. 22.

The 3d Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, will take possession of their new armory on Dean street, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn, on Feb. 22, at 9.30 A. M., for which purpose they are ordered to assemble in State service uniform, black helmets and blue overcoats.

For the purpose of avoiding all complaints on account of unfairness, the scene of the next "tug-of-war" between the 7th and 13th Regiments, which will take place on Saturday evening, March 3, has been transferred to the 23d Regiment armory.

Capt. G. F. Demarest, of the 23d, left on Thursday, Feb. 18, for a month's sojourn at the Hygeia Hotel, Fort Monroe, Va., for the benefit of his health.

The 23d Regiment have added a series of rifle matches at reduced targets—200, 300, and 500 yards—for a badge to be called the "Armory Rifle Badge."

The ordering of an election of a commander for the 4th Brigade on Feb. 25 settles the question of reducing the number of brigades at present. We learn that Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d, who now commands the brigade, will be the choice. The length of his connection with the Guard and his valuable service certainly entitle him to the honor.

The 14th regiment has been ordered by Col. Harry W. Mitchell for battalion drill in fatigue uniform on Friday, Feb. 26, and Thursday, March 4, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Company A, 23d regt., has sent us an invitation to their social at the Armory, on Friday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.

A volunteer battalion of the 13th, under Maj. Fred. Ackerman of that regiment will escort the 3d Batt. from the armory of the 14th regiment to their new armory.

The ninth series of games, (handicaps), of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association will be held at the Armory on Saturday evening, April 3, at 8 P. M. The following events will be contested: 93 yards run; half-mile roller skate; half-mile walk, (for those who have never competed in any walking race); 440 yards run; one mile bicycle; 75 yards dash, (championship); sack race; 220 yards run; potato race; 1,000 yards run; running high jump; three mile bicycle; putting shot; wheelbarrow race, (handicap for time); one mile run; 220 yards hurdle; three legged race; half-mile run, (for those who have never competed in any running race); one mile walk; obstacle race, (for those who have never started in an obstacle race). Entries close March 23.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Since entering the new armory the 74th Regiment has held a battalion drill each week, and is rapidly overcoming the effects of its long siege of idleness. Col. Bloomer is devoting himself assiduously to the improving of his command. The recent drills have been of the simpler battalion movements, marching in column of fours and company and division front, with the several division movements. Improvement was distinctly noticeable in each drill, though the line officers can stand a little punching up. After the drill on Monday, Feb. 15, guard mounting will be taken up and thoroughly gone over.

Owing to the inability of Gov. Hill to attend the dedication of the new armory, which was to have been held on Feb. 22, the ceremony is postponed until some date to be hereafter announced.

2d Lieut. C. W. Wells, of Co. F, 74th Regiment, has tendered his resignation.

The 65th Regiment was presented with their marksman's badges Wednesday evening, Feb. 10. The drilling was very good, without exception. The evening's exercises concluded with a much-enjoyed hop.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

ALTHOUGH the battalion drill of the 7th Regiment on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, was merely intended for a rehearsal for the grand review before Adjutant General Josiah Porter on Friday evening, Feb. 19, yet the evening's work made the impression of a gala occasion, so well were the officers prepared and so well did the men respond to their portion of the performance. The absence of the band and the fact that the regiment was dressed in fatigue uniform were the only indications that it was a working drill. The manoeuvres executed simply consisted of a review, dress parade, and a few battalion formations, and, therefore, there is no room for any long criticism. The command was formed by Adjutant G. W. Rand in his usual prompt manner at the stroke of 8 P. M., with 10 companies of 32 files front each, and the drill began at once. If review, parade, and the few close column formations with their different corresponding deployments, are executed in the same prompt and precise manner before General Porter, then that officer can hardly form aught but a highly favorable opinion as to the thoroughness of the instruction in company manoeuvres, and ceremonies.

The proposed trip of the regiment to Baltimore and Washington in April next, in commemoration of the departure of the 7th for the war in 1861, is viewed with much favor both in the Board of Officers and by the rank and file, and although nothing definite has as yet been settled, yet the trip may be regarded as a fact. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Moore, commanding the Washington Light Infantry, has offered the regiment the hospitalities of his organization. Adjutant Geo. W. Rand and Quartermaster John Long will leave at an early date to inquire as to the facilities for quartering, etc., the regiment during the trip, if made, and when their reports are received the matter will be definitely decided.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE bugle has formed an important element at the company drills of the 22d during the entire season just closed, and officers and men are now generally sufficiently familiar with the different calls so as to execute commands by note with promptness and facility. The introduction of this novel feature at their battalion manoeuvres has added much interest to the drills. The first experiment took place on Monday evening, Feb. 15, when Companies B, F, and G inaugurated the battalion drill season formed as four commands of 16 files each. Every command which has a bugle signal provided for it was executed by note, and considering the novelty of the experiment this first attempt turned out quite successful. The necessity of quick interpretation of all signals of this sort in actual field service is well known, and therefore there can be no doubt as to its importance as a part of armory instruction. Besides this it naturally has the tendency of keeping the attention of officers and men constantly fixed, and thus aids the commander in the performance of his duty.

The formation was prompt and correct, with the exception that a newly-appointed sergeant put himself on the line behind a marker in front of the color company, but he was promptly sent back. The line being formed, the ranks were opened for the manual, which was fair as a whole, but showing a marked advantage in Co. B, which also formed the largest contingent for the evening's work. Several marches in line to the front and rear (the advances and abouts being executed by bugle signal) were good, and they would have looked still better but for the mistake of a very young subaltern in command of one of the companies, who would occasionally place himself on the wrong flank or in front of his company. He was, however, promptly put right on each occasion. The passage of obstacles, which was executed twice, was made a success, particularly through the promptness of Lieut. W. J. Maudhoff in wheeling out his command and regaining his position in line. After this the battalion formed column of fours and executed the manual on the march, which was fair, the abouts and changes of direction by the sound of the bugle. The march around was quite lengthy, giving the command ample chance to settle down to firm step and good distances, and when the Colonel became satisfied with the work he formed line and prepared for the loadings and firings, the bugle again indicating the commands. Leaving out individual defects, the performance was quite creditable and it certainly showed that the calls were well understood. Then followed a rest and at its conclusion the instructor took up the formations of line on the right and left, faced to the front and rear from the half and on the march, taking up the firings by bugle call during the movements, which were rapid, and therefore, naturally lost some of the precision which characterized the earlier part of the drill. The man executed the double time in forming front into line in a manner far below the ordinary standard of the regiment, a fault doubtless caused by the excitement consequent upon the novelty of the manner in which they received their commands. Co. F was more conspicuous in this defect than the other companies. The attention of all the company commanders should be called to the fact that they halted their companies too close to the new alignments. After a numerous repetition of movements of this sort the drill terminated, which, in view of being the first of its kind of the season, deserves to be called a very good one.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.

It is a pity that the armory of the 23d is so small that the entire regiment cannot pass in review. The necessity of cutting down the company fronts to twelve files, invariably robs this ceremony of one of its most impressive features, and this was the case on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, when General Charles F. Robbins presented the marksman's badges. The enthusiasm of the regiment as plainly proven by the numerous turnout, deserves a better fate. When the command formed as a whole there were from 450 to 500 men in line. We cannot give the exact number because the regiment was not equaled, and there was no opportunity for counting the files. The passage in review was of the usual kind witnessed in this armory, everybody being on his mettle, and evidently trying to do his best, but the small fronts hardly afforded the officers an opportunity to assume their proper places and superintend the movements of their commands, the rapid changes of direction necessitated an almost continuous round of orders, one drowning the other, and no sooner had the last company passed the reviewing officer, when the first had arrived at its limit on the other side of the hall, compelling an instantaneous wheel into line. The thing was done in the best possible shape, considering the large percentage of subalterns in command of companies, but it is to be regretted for the sake of the regiment that it has no better opportunity to show off its full capacity. The dress parade was characterized by the usual steadiness and precision and snap in the manual of arms, and for the reasons stated above showed off the regiment to much better advantage than the review. The various formations necessary on account of the cutting down and increasing of the company fronts were made rapidly and no time was lost during these changes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SHOOTING MATCH AT CINCINNATI.

ON Feb. 10, at Cincinnati, on Price's Hill (Club Grounds, was shot the most interesting match that has occurred here for years.

Messrs. Bandle and Miller are both magnificent shots, hence when it was announced that they were to meet in a 100 clay bird race the enthusiastic partisans of each spared nothing in order to show off their men to best advantage.

Both men shot splendidly, brilliantly, Mr. Miller keeping in the lead up to the 15th bird, when both tied. From that time on Mr. Bandle slowly but surely left his opponent and won the match by 4 birds, the score standing 84 to 88.

Mr. Miller shot a Harrington and Richardson gun, while Mr. Bandle used a Parker, and the way he ground up his birds with it clearly proved that he possessed the superior weapon. The Parker gun in shooting qualities stands second to none.

GAUCHO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. Wells.—Your question is answered in the Journal of Feb. 13, 1886, to "Constant Reader."

V. asks: When will a vacancy occur at West Point in the 1st Congressional District in New York? Ans.—In 1889.

Apprentice.—Apply to Major D. B. Heap, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Office of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

J. R. asks: Who represents at West Point the 1st Ohio District? If no one, who is the candidate and alternate? Ans.—John S. Grisard, who graduates in 1888.

F. E. C. asks: What Congressional District is Brooklyn in, and when will there be a vacancy in that district? Ans.—There are 4 districts in Brooklyn—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. The Fourth is now vacant.

Colors.—The regulations of the Army prescribe that on all occasions where the flag is displayed at half-mast it is lowered from that position from the top of the staff. It is afterwards hoisted to the top before being finally lowered.

J. A. N. asks: Is there any book besides the Artillery Tactics that would be useful to a young lieutenant of light artillery? If so where can I obtain it? Ans.—The Artillery Manual, Gibbon's Manual, Tidball's Manual, Roberts' Handbook, etc., etc.

H. K. S.—The headquarters of the 2d U. S. Infantry are at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Company 1 is now stationed at Fort Klamath, Oregon. Thomas C. English, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Infantry in 1872, died in 1876. No record of the Doctor "Colwell" you refer to can be found.

W. H. B. asks: Where can I find a record of the prize money awarded on the several prizes taken by the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron during the late war, and the amounts paid? Ans.—In Ex. Doc. 279, House Rep., 40th Congress, 2d session, containing letter of the Navy Department on the subject.

Subscriber asks: Can an enlisted man get more than six months' furlough if he has served 15 years or more and never had a furlough during his service? Ans.—It is a matter within the discretion of the Secretary of War and doubtless a furlough for more than six months might be granted to a soldier of unblemished record and the length of service you mention. There is no precise limit and we would advise you to apply for the period of furlough you want, and wait the result.

—, asks how to load and fire, at the command "by the numbers, load, ready aim, fire, load." Upton's tactics prescribe how to load from a carry and divides the movement into motions, but from an aim he gives no instructions for executing the movement in detail. We wish to know into what motions the movement is divided and at what command the piece is half cocked, also, what commands are used to bring the piece to a ready? We use the Springfield rifle without safety notch. Ans.—The motions of load are described in par. 92, those for ready in par. 94; there are no distinct motions in aim; see par. 95; to fire, see par. 96; at the command load, half-cock the piece before opening the chamber. What else would you do?

H. N. R. asks: Will there be any vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant after the present graduating class at West Point is provided for, and at what time are candidates from civil life generally examined? Ans.—Recent casualties in the Army have brought the number of vacancies in the Army up to 42. By retirements and resignations taking effect between now and June 30, six more are assured, thus making 48 assured vacancies that will exist on that date. A

possible dozen might be added to this number. This will make 60 vacancies that will probably exist on June 30, leaving only 18 of the coming graduates to be provided for. Should the Manderson bill become a law in its present form, this number would be immediately provided for and 182 vacancies left for the appointment of enlisted men and civilians. Unless this bill should become a law there will be no chance for the two latter classes of candidates until the year 1887.

F. G. asks: In retiring a line of skirmishers, if the command be given "assemble on right skirmishers," or "close intervals on right skirmishers," should the command execute the order on original right skirmisher, or on the skirmisher who is on right flank in retiring? Some of our officers say as the command is not laid down in retiring it should not be executed, but it seems to me such a manoeuvre might be necessary in retiring skirmish lines. Ans.—At Army Headquarters it was decided a few years ago that movements not prescribed in tactics should not be executed. According to this the best plan would be to halt your line and execute the assembly or close of intervals. If the movements were executed it should be on the skirmisher actually on the right at the time.

2. Will it be possible to get copies of any of the lectures delivered before assemblies of the National Guard, such as Col. Finkelmeier's on "The National Guardsman in the Army?" Ans.—Write to Col. Louis Finkelmeier, 336 S. 3d st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Recruit asks: 1. Is it proper for a N. C. O. of the guard, in posting a sentinel, giving instructions, or in turning out the guard after taps, for the officer of the day to take the position of arms post? Ans.—It is proper in both cases, but in the first mentioned one it is frequently not observed.

2. A is discharged, drawing at that time "re-enlisted pay," he re-enlists again within 30 days after date of discharge. What will now be his pay, and what remark on the muster roll will be necessary to secure justice to him? Ans.—His pay will be \$18 per month, \$1 of which is retained. The remark \$2 per month for 5 years' continuous service covers the ground.

3. The company is in the lying down position, and the command "commence firing" is given. The captain wishes to cause the firing to cease. What command does he give, and if it be "cease firing," do the men reload, rise, and bring their pieces to a carry, as laid down in the general rule, par. 106, page 45, Upton's Revised Tactics? Ans.—They reload in the lying down position in the manner prescribed. To bring them to their feet the command "rise" is necessary—the tactical method, which has been sustained by decision from A. G. O.

L. H. asks: 1. Is there any order relating to the side step? Surely Upton did not have it executed in the "crawfish" style adopted by all our crack companies at inter-state drills. Ans.—There is no order about the side step that we know of. The tactics do not mention anything about crawfishes, but they prescribe distinctly that its length shall be six inches, and that unless ordered in common time, it is always executed in quick time.

2. Has any order been issued to the effect that in single rank, forming column of twos and fours from column of files and the reverse, the movements are simultaneous? Ans.—No order has been issued about this so far as we are aware.

3. Is there any order relating to firing lying down? Ans.—No order, but there was a decision made by the General of the Army that the command "rise" is necessary to bring the men to their feet, but this is also prescribed in tactics.

4. Do sergeants wear swords? Ans.—No.

5. Will you publish again the order relating to the abouts, by the right flank, etc., which were published last year? Ans.—You will have to state more definitely what you mean before we can answer the question.

TRIAL OF IRON TURRETS.

We copy from the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* the illustrations which follow of two systems of turret construction which have just been subjected to a critical test on the plateau of Cotroceni, near Bucharest:

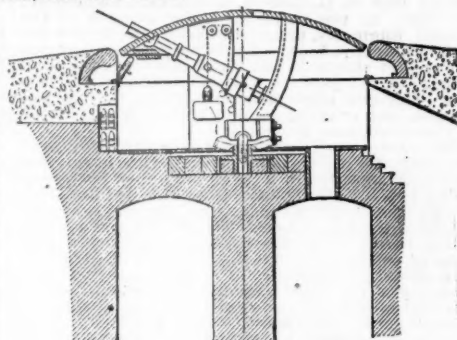
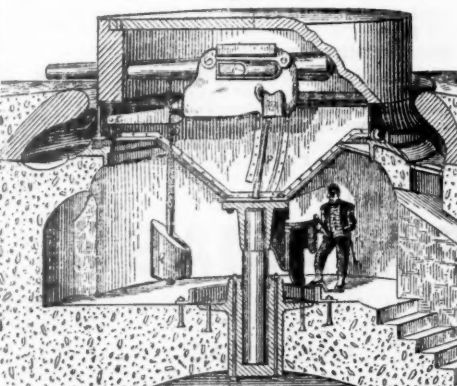


Fig. 1.



It is the intention of the Roumanian Government to convert Bucharest into a fortified camp of the first rank, and to surround their capital for that purpose with a belt of eighteen detached forts of various sizes, the whole circumference of this encircling to be close upon forty-five miles in length, under the direction of Gen. Brialmont, the well-known Belgian engineer officer. The issue involved in carrying out the undertaking, however, was the still undecided battle between guns and armor plates, to which the trials of the turrets proposed to be used

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form a valuable contribution. The eighteen forts, which are of three classes, are to be provided altogether with forty revolving ironclad turrets, distributed in unequal proportions among them, each turret to be armed with two 15-centimetre guns. It was Gen. Brialmont's wish that the competing systems—one represented by the turret of Major Schumann, of the Prussian Engineers, made by the well-known firm of H. Grillon, of Buckau, Magdeburg; the other by the turret of Major Mougin, of the French Engineers, manufactured by the Saint-Chamond Company, Loire—should have a thorough and fair trial of strength, and, with this view, the competing firms in question were invited to submit turrets. The two manufacturers complied with this request, each erecting a sample turret on the plateau of Cotroceni, near Bucharest.

The turrets were constructed on entirely different principles, their only point of similarity being that they both consisted of a revolving upper portion of rolled iron and a fixed outer ring of chilled iron, protecting the turret proper from its base up to the height of the embrasures. The chilled iron portion of the turret is, besides, exteriorly protected by a slope of concrete, so that the only part of the structure offering a fair object of attack for the enemy's batteries is the upper, revolving portion. It is in this portion that the construction of the respective turrets varies. The Saint-Chamond Company have once more adopted the cylindrical form of the old monitor turret with a flat top, depending for its resistance to the action of heavy artillery upon increased thickness of the plates, the improvements made in rolling the enormous armor plates of the

present day having facilitated their manufacture. The firm of H. Grillon, on the contrary, have chosen for the top of the turret they advocate the flat cupola, or umbrella-like shape recommended by Major Schumann, by which the enemy's shot is deflected, without being able to exert its full force upon the iron material of the revolving turret. Whilst the Grillon turret, thus offers but little surface to the impact of projectiles, except by a plunging fire, in the French turret, the manufacturers simply rely upon the resistance furnished by thickness. The Mougin turret boldly projects from the ground, and is described as a "cupole en gibus," the term, "coupole en parapluie" being applied to the Schumann turret. The sides of the French turret have consequently been given a thickness of 40 centimetres (15½ inches), whilst the dome of the German turret has only half the thickness, or 20 centimetres, and the weights of the two, therefore, vary greatly. Although the weight of iron of the French turret (190 tons) exceeds that of the German turret by 30 tons, Major Mougin, the inventor of the Saint-Chamond turret, has contrived by a very ingenious arrangement of the revolving apparatus in the turret itself to impart to it a high degree of movability. On the other hand, it is asserted that the comparative delicate mechanism—if delicacy is the proper term to apply to such ponderous masses—of the French turret will not stand wear and tear nearly so well as the more simple revolving apparatus of the German turret. It is claimed as a further advantage of the German system that the Krupp guns are firmly and intimately united to the revolving turret, and a greater accuracy of firing may

thus be attained with them, the gun-barrel merely moving horizontally around its axis, whilst in the French turret the guns rest on movable carriages, and provision has consequently to be made for the recoil, an awkward incident in the limited space of a turret.

The contest which has been proceeding on the Bucharest plateau consequently excited an unusual amount of interest, and assumed quite an international character. Its importance was added to by the presence of the military representatives of the Great Powers, as well as of officers of the Dutch, Danish, and Chinese Armies. The military authorities of Roumania appear to have been fully expecting to see the French system prove victorious, while General Brialmont was equally confident of the success of the turret constructed on Major Schumann's principle. The first few days' practice was entirely in favor of the former, but the Germans, after all, managed to beat their rivals. From a report now before us it appears that, notwithstanding its greater weight, the French turret could be revolved much more easily and more rapidly than the German turret. The Krupp guns, moreover—each turret being armed with two guns—had nine miss-fires in the first fifty rounds, whilst the same number of rounds fired from the De Bange guns went off without hitch. On the following days, however, when the Roumanian artillerymen working them had more practice, the Krupp guns, provided with friction tubes, went off as efficiently as the De Bange guns, fired with electricity. Full details of the trials and the results obtained were given in our last issue. The conditions under which the trials were carried

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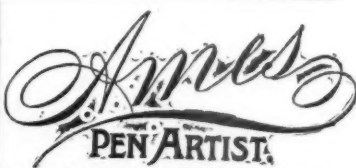
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on so closely approached those of actual warfare that they may be taken to represent the true resistance of the turrets against artillery fire, and the real effectiveness for defensive purposes of the guns with which they were armed.

The commission of experts decided in favor of the Schumann-Grison system of turrets, the final firing from 20-centimetre Krupp mortars, as well as the blasting experiments with dynamite against the huge hoops of chilled iron and concrete surrounding the base of both turrets, having been equally in favor of the German turret. This decision, consequently fully bears out Gen. Brialmont's opinion of the superiority of the Schumann system, which will now be applied on a larger scale than has been done with any that have preceded this latest development of fortificatory work. The expense involved in the construction of the Bucharest forts and the turrets is heavy; but, placed as the capital of the young kingdom of Roumania is between the opposing forces of rival interests, something had to be done to provide the country with a rallying point to attack which would be almost hopeless, and the capture of

which would prove most protracted, and thus the money to be expended on national defence will be well spent.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD has disallowed the claim of S. L. Fremont, late lieutenant 3d U. S. Cavalry, for compensation under the act of March 3, 1855, for property lost in the military service, for the reason that the following proviso of the act has not been complied with: "The liability of the Government is limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion, shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service in the line of duty."

The Second Comptroller has decided on the claim of Post Trader D. M. Fiske, at David's Island Depot, for amount alleged to be due him under the act of June 30, 1882. The claim was for \$35.00, alleged to be due for articles furnished by Fiske, on credit, to 12 recruits under said act during the fiscal year 1883. Eight of the 12 men deserted, three were discharged as rejected recruits, and one was discharged because he had enlisted under false pretences. The Auditor disallowed the claim upon the ground that the indebtedness

to the United States of these men exceeds amount of pay due them, leaving no balance out of which to pay the post trader. This ruling the Second Comptroller does not sustain. He decides that the trader is entitled to \$32.00, the amount claimed, less \$3, which is not allowed because it is not covered by a written order of the commanding officer as required by law.

Second Comptroller Maynard holds in a recent decision that a veterinary surgeon is not an enlisted man, and therefore not entitled to bounty.

THE following is the copy of a letter lately received by Lieut. Macklin, recruiting officer at Fort Leavenworth. The contents will explain themselves:

CHARLTON CO., SALISBURY, Mo., Feb. 10, 1886.—Sir I have just received a letter from the war department and they told me to write to you for full particulars please send me circulars and how long a time will have to serve if I enlist and whether I get 100 acres of government land when my time expires and if there is no place that I can serve can I get in as something else be side a regular soldier answer soon

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No. 3	0.10	85,700	42,500	14.06	
No. 4	0.10	81,400	41,500	14.7	
No. 5	0.10	79,000	42,400	17.5	
No. 6	0.10	80,000	41,000	17.15	
No. 7	0.10	76,400	39,500	15.25	
No. 8	0.10	75,000	38,400	19.5	
No. 9	0.10	83,500	41,000	17.50	
No. 10	0.10	71,000	35,000	27	

lity of make in this department we refer to statement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, February 18, page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

COUNT VON MOLTKE, Chief Marshal of the German Empire and Chief of the General Staff, is reported seriously ill.

LORD DUFFERIN, Viceroy of India, has decided to garrison Burma with 16,000 troops, under command of General Prendergast. The military occupation and martial law will be continued until November, as Lord Dufferin does not think the country is ripe yet for the establishment of civil law. Lord Dufferin has also decided to send a strong military expedition to the Shan Hills.

HOLLAND had, up to the present time, only twenty small torpedo-boats. This year's budget was to provide for the construction of six boats of a larger size for sea-going purposes; but, owing to the state of the Dutch finances, the means for only three boats have been voted, of which one is to be constructed at the Government yard at Amsterdam, whilst the construction of two others has been given to private firms.

A FEARFUL explosion, says the *Wehr Zeitung*, occurred last month near Kiev, in the artillery factories situated a short distance from the city. The works were completely demolished, and from twelve to fifteen million balls were strewn around the ruins, representing a total weight in lead of over 700,000 lb. These were intermixed with the remains of the factory and the unrecognizable bodies of seven workmen.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been requested to sanction a series of experiments in reference to storing gas in iron tanks for illuminating purposes in such of her Majesty's ships as are not lighted by electricity. It is affirmed that sufficient can be stored for lighting a moderate sized gun-boat for two months in a compass, so small that the amount of space required for the purpose is hardly worth consideration. For this not entirely new idea, cheapness, cleanliness, convenience, and safety are claimed.

The Russian Government, anticipating grave Oriental complications issued orders this week, largely increasing the number of officers in the 23d battalions stationed on the Austrian frontier. Two German, one French, one Italian and one Austrian men of war have joined the British squadron in Suda Bay. The Duke of Edinburgh commands the fleet. The Greek admiral will not fight if threatened, but will merely exchange shots and then haul down his flag. The commanders of the French, Italian and Austrian men of war have received orders to limit their action to a formal demonstration.

The Spanish Government have ordered two cruisers of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., of

a displacement of 1,000 tons each. They are to be provided with engines of 5,000 horse-power, which are estimated to propel them at a speed of 14 knots with natural draught, and between 15 and 16 knots with forced draught. The two new Spanish torpedo-boats, recently built in England, are 115 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, and fitted with engines of 608 horse-power, which propel them in fair weather at a speed of 18 knots. The boats are armed with two quick-firing guns, placed on deck, and launching apparatus for Whitehead torpedoes at the bow.

Important to the Army and Navy.—When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and 55 Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The 127th entertainment of the Grand Conservatory of Music, was given at Chickering Hall, New York, Feb. 17, and was attended by a crowded audience of well pleased hearers.

The Kinney Tobacco Company, successors to the well known firm of Kinney Bros., are effectively sustaining the national reputation achieved by the latter for a first class article. Their cigarettes of standard brands, made from the finest selected tobaccos, are warranted to be free from flavoring or impurities, and may therefore be safely used. The Services will find in their dealings with this company the elements of reliability, stability, and economy, and may rely upon its well known honesty, when at a distance, just as much as they could if dealing in person. Nowadays there is so many spurious articles placed upon the market that the greatest care in selection is necessary, and therefore it is to the public advantage to deal with a firm of established integrity, and such is the Kinney Tobacco Company.

Messrs. D. M. FERRY AND CO., the well known Seedmen, of Detroit, Mich., announce that they are on their feet again and ready and anxious to receive orders for seeds from every one of their old customers, and as many new ones as feel kindly disposed toward them. They are in condition to fill promptly every order with new seeds of the best quality. On Jan. 1 fire destroyed their warehouse, filled with probably the largest stock of assorted seeds ever gathered under one roof. Their books and papers were all saved, and every person who had ordered seeds of them will be supplied with his usual stock. They had large quantities of seeds in their warehouses on their seed

farms, in the hands of their growers and not yet delivered, and on the way from Europe, which, together with their fully stocked branch Seed Store in Windsor, Ontario, close at hand, and the free and vigorous use of the telegraph and cable, enabled them to secure a new stock in a remarkably short time. In thirty days from the fire they were in perfect working order again. Such energy deserves success.

To Soldiers, Sailors, or Veterans, we will mail a Worcester Pocket Dictionary on receipt of five two cent stamps. For \$1.00 we will add a sample box (25) of our famous "Tansill's Punch" Cigars.

R. W. TANSILL & CO.

55 State Street, Chicago.

BIRTHS.

CONNOLLY.—At Fort Mojave, A. T., February 11, 1884, to the wife of Lieut. Thos. Connolly, 1st Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

ABBOT-WILSON.—At Warren, Rhode Island, Feb. 10, 1884, MARY TURNER, youngest daughter of the late Commander Trevett Abbot, U. S. N., granddaughter of the late Governor Thomas G. Turner, of Rhode Island, and SAMUEL H. WILSON, of New York.

BORSTON-CHANDLER.—At the Crow Agency, Montana, Feb. 3 by the Rev. J. H. Macomber, Post Chaplain U. S. A., CHARLES HENRY BORSTON to Miss SUSAN ELIZABETH CHANDLER.

CANTWELL-GODLEY.—At Grace Church, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 11, Lieut. J. C. CANTWELL, U. S. Revenue Marine, to Miss FLORENCE GODLEY.

TYSON-MCGHEE.—At Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 10, Lieutenant LAURENCE D. TYSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, to Miss BETTIE MCGHEE.

DIED.

LEE.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, JULIA A. M., widow of the late Major Richard Bland Lee, formerly of the U. S. Army.

MCCOOK.—At Vineland, N. J., Feb. 13, Commander ROBERT S. MCCOOK, U. S. Navy, retired.

MEERHOLZ.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14, ELIZA, wife of Herman Meerholz, U. S. A., of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

MOSELEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, of heart disease, T. R. MOSELEY, father of Naval Cadet N. S. Moseley, U. S. Navy.

RHOADES.—At Ramsey's, N. J., Feb. 9, FANNY E. RHOADES, sister of Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. Navy, retired.

SMOOT.—At Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, Mr. WILLIAM S. SMOOT, formerly Lieutenant Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army.

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and 13th St., New York
Grand Central Fancy and Dry
Goods Establishment.

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BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
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MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS
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Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
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FEBRUARY, 1884.

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Pieces of Reliable Black Silks
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prices.

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desires to purchase, on receipt
of postal request. Orders by
mail are as carefully filled as if
given in person, and satisfac-
tion assured.

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JAMES M'CREEERY & CO.,
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Information desired of the relatives, if any,
of Morris (or Maurice) Clarrison, late Ser-
geant Marines U. S. Navy, deceased, a native
of Ireland. Address
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The Parker
GUN.

At the Second International Clay Pigeon Tournament held at New Orleans, La., Feb. 11 to 16, 1884, the First Prize and Diamond Badge, in the International Individual Championship, open to all the world, was won by B. Tiepel, with a Parker Gun. Among the contestants shooting other guns were such champions as Carver, Bogardus, Cody, Stubbs, Erb and others. During the entire tournament more prizes were won with Parker Guns, in proportion to the number used, than with any other gun.

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AS A BRAIN FOOD.

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"In cases of general debility, and torpor of
mind and body, it does exceedingly well."



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Ease and comfort assured. Universally con-
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The Triumph Truss Co., with the Triumph
Truss and Rupture Remedy, cure Rupture in a
stipulated time. They offer \$1,000 for a Rupture
they cannot cure. We have on hand and
make to order over 300 styles of Trusses, Braces
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cts. for book on Cure of Rupture, to Dr. C. A.
M. BURNHAM, 440 7th Ave., cor. 34th St., N. Y.

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Preparators: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
Invaluable as an astringent and styptic applica-
tion in HEMORRHOIDS, as after EXTRACTION
of TEETH, and to prevent subsequent soreness of
the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of
DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to
DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle
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ALLAN RUTHERFORD, (Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers), **ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,** (Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Register U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. John S. Williams, 34 Auditor, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

Office: Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1, 1886.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1885.....\$57,835,998.48

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums.....	\$13,517,436.03
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1885.....	795,323.00—12,722,103.03
Interest and rents, (including realized gains on Securities and Real Estate sold).....	3,850,577.47
Less interest accrued January 1, 1885.....	460,507.70—3,390,069.71—\$16,121,172.74

\$73,957,171.19

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

Losses by death, including reversionary additions to same.....	\$2,990,109.64
Endowments, matured and discounted, including reversionary additions to same.....	741,764.47
Annuities, dividends, and purchased policies.....	3,940,999.64
Total Paid Policy-holders.....	\$7,681,873.75
Taxes and re-insurances.....	240,142.32
Commissions, brokerages, agency expenses and physicians' fees.....	2,024,090.50
Office and law expenses, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.....	455,446.62—\$10,444,553.19

\$63,512,618.00

ASSETS.

Cash in bank, on hand, and in transit (since received).....	\$2,042,542.60
United States Bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value, \$36,991,923.88).....	33,640,220.56
Real Estate.....	6,855,532.63
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$16,500,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).....	18,159,500.00
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, \$594,480.00).....	451,500.00
*Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to over \$2,000,000.00).....	416,034.15
*Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to January 1, 1886.....	876,161.65
*Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at \$955,000).....	675,699.50
Agents' balances.....	58,142.73
Accrued interest on investments, January 1, 1886.....	425,284.18—\$63,512,618.00
Market value of securities over cost on Company's books..	3,351,703.32

CASH ASSETS, January 1, 1886.....\$66,864,321.32

Appropriated as follows:

Adjusted losses, due subsequent to January 1, 1886.....	\$144,424.00
Reported losses, awaiting proof, etc.....	248,423.12
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented).....	41,854.00
Annuities due and unpaid (uncalled for).....	10,565.21
Reserved for re-insurance on existing policies; participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlsruhe net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlsruhe net premium.....	50,200,875.00
Reserved for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1885, over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.....	\$2,633,796.70
Addition to the Fund during 1885.....	952,083.31

DEDUCT—Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year on matured Tontines.....\$3,586,480.01

Balance of Tontine Fund January 1, 1886.....\$1,223,742.77

Reserved for premiums paid in advance.....29,934.03

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS (COMPANY'S STANDARD).....\$59,799,448.19

SURPLUS BY THE NEW YORK STATE STANDARD, at 4½ per cent. \$7,064,473.13

\$13,225,053.94

From the undivided surplus of \$7,064,473.13 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

Surplus: JAN. 1, 1885.—Co's Standard, \$4,371,014; State Standard, \$9,896,773
JAN. 1, 1886.—Co's Standard, 7,064,473; State Standard, 13,225,053
INCREASE.—Co's Standard, \$2,693,459; State Standard, \$3,328,280

Death-claims paid.	Income from Interest.	Insurance in force.	Cash Assets.
1881, \$2,013,203.	1881, \$2,432,654.	Jan. 1, 1882, \$151,700,824.	Jan. 1, 1882, \$47,228,781.
1882, 1,955,232.	1882, 2,798,018.	" 1883, 171,415,097.	" 1883, 50,800,396.
1883, 2,263,062.	1883, 2,712,865.	" 1884, 198,746,045.	" 1884, 55,548,902.
1884, 2,257,175.	1884, 2,971,624.	" 1885, 219,382,346.	" 1885, 59,283,753.
1885, 2,999,100.	1885, 3,309,060.	" 1886, 259,874,500.	" 1886, 66,864,321.

During the year 18,566 policies have been issued, insuring \$68,521,452.

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Is the safest, the most economical, and the most equitable system of life insurance attainable. You pay as you go, get what you buy, and stop when you choose. Among all the life insurance companies in the United States, this Society shows, for the year 1884,

1. The smallest outgo for expenses, \$4.26 per \$1,000 insured.
2. The smallest outgo for death claims, \$5.01 per \$1,000 insured.
3. The smallest outgo for cost of insurance, \$0.26 per \$1,000 insured.
4. The lowest average rate of premium, \$11.95 per \$1,000 insured.
5. The largest percentage of assets to liabilities, \$2.87 to \$100.
6. The largest percentage of increase in new business, 125.48 per cent.
7. The largest percentage of increase in surplus, 13.56 per cent.

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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL **Life Insurance Company,** OF BOSTON.

Assets,.....\$17,095,567.10
Liabilities,.... 14,700,116.37

Total Surplus, \$2,395,450.73

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values as guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

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BENJ. F. STEVENS, President
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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1886.

PROPOSALS, in duplicate, sealed, and endorsed on envelope "Bids for Equipment Supplies," will be received at this Office, (from regular dealers or manufacturers only,) until 12 o'clock M., March 13, 1886, for supplies, of best quality, to be delivered in the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards, free of expense to the Government, and subject to the usual conditions and inspection, classified as follows:

Class No. 1, cotton canvas and twine; Class No. 2, flax canvas; Class No. 3, coal and wood; Class No. 4, paints, oils, etc.; Class No. 5, brooms and brushes; Class No. 6, ship chandlery and hardware; Class No. 7, cooking utensils; Class No. 8, hose, etc.; Class No. 9, dry goods (orfolk only); Class No. 10, leather; Class No. 11, furniture, etc.

The articles are to be delivered at the respective Navy Yards as required, prior to June 30, 1886, and twenty per cent. will be reserved in payment for deliveries until completion of contract, each class must be bid for, and will be awarded, separately.

Blank forms for proposals, and schedules, will be furnished upon application at this Office, stating No. of the class required, and all necessary information given and samples shown at the respective Navy Yards.

Two responsible sureties are required for the prompt and faithful performance of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government. W. S. SCHLEY,
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